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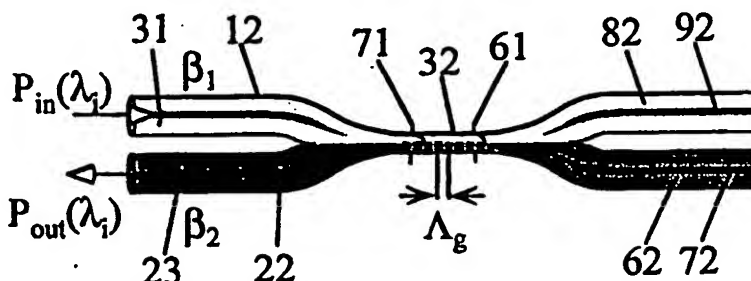
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(54) Title: WAVELENGTH SELECTIVE GRATING ASSISTED OPTICAL COUPLERS

(57) Abstract

A wavelength selective optical fiber coupler having various applications in the field of optical communications is disclosed. The coupler is composed of dissimilar waveguides (12, 22) in close proximity. A light induced, permanent index of refraction grating (42) is recorded in the coupler waist (52). The grating filters and transfers energy within a particular range of wavelengths from a first waveguide (12) to a second waveguide (22). Transversely asymmetric gratings provide an efficient means of energy transfer. The coupler can be used to combine or multiplex a plurality of lasers operating at slightly different wavelengths into a single fiber. Other embodiments such as a dispersion compensator and gain flattening filter are disclosed.



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WAVELENGTH SELECTIVE GRATING ASSISTED OPTICAL COUPLERS

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

5 The present invention relates to the communication of signals via optical fibers, and particularly to an optical fiber coupler and methods for making the same. More particularly, the invention relates to a wavelength selective optical coupler and other devices using a refractive index grating in a coupling region.

10 DESCRIPTION OF RELATED ART

 Low loss, wavelength selective couplers are important components for optical fiber communication networks based on wavelength division multiplexing (WDM). WDM enables an individual optical fiber to transmit several channels simultaneously, the channels
15 being distinguished by their center wavelengths. An objective is to provide a precise wavelength selective coupler that is readily manufactured and possesses high efficiency and low loss. One technology to fabricate wavelength selective elements is based on recording an index of refraction grating in the core of an optical fiber. See, for instance, Hill et al., U.S. Pat. No. 4,474,427 (1984) and Glenn et al., U.S. Pat. No. 4,725,110 (1988). The
20 currently preferred method of recording an in-line grating in optical fiber is to subject a photosensitive core to the interference pattern between two beams of actinic (typically UV) radiation passing through the photoinensitive cladding.

 Various techniques such as flame brushing and hydrogen loading have been
25 introduced to increase fiber photosensitivity and produce index of refraction changes in excess of 10^{-2} , as described by Ouellette et al., Applied Physics Letters, Vol. 54, p. 1087 (1989), and Applied Physics Letters, Vol. 58, p. 1813 (1991) and Atkins et al., U.S. Pat. No. 5,287,427. Alternately, J.-L. Archambault et al., Electronics Letters, Vol. 29, p. 453 (1993) reported that an index change as large as 0.006 was obtained in untreated optical
30 fiber (15 mol% Ge core) using a single high energy (40 mJ) pulse at 248 nm.

 A method of recording Bragg gratings in single mode optical fibers by UV exposure through a phase mask was reported by Anderson et al., U.S. Patent 5,327,515 (1994), Snitzer et al., U.S. Patent 5,351,321 (1994), Hill et al., U.S. Patent 5,367,588
35 (1994). This phase mask is typically a transparent substrate with periodic variations in thickness or index of refraction that is illuminated by an optical beam to produce a spatially modulated light pattern of the desired periodicity behind the mask.

Optical fiber gratings reported in the prior art almost universally operate in the reflection mode. Because of the small numerical aperture of single mode optical fibers (N.A. ~ 0.11), grating components transverse to the longitudinal axis of the optical fiber couple light into the lossy cladding modes. The maximum allowable angular offset of the grating fringes with the longitudinal axis is generally less than 1 degree. Furthermore, to gain access to this reflected mode in a power efficient manner is difficult, because the wave is reflected backwards within the same fiber. A first method to access this reflected light is to insert a 3 dB coupler before the grating, which introduces a net 6 dB loss on the backwards reflected and outcoupled light. A second method is to insert an optical circulator before the grating to redirect the backwards propagating mode into another fiber. This circulator introduces an insertion loss of 1 dB or more and involves complicated bulk optic components. A method to combine the filtering function of a fiber grating with the splitting function of a coupler in a low loss and elegantly packaged manner would be highly attractive for WDM communication networks.

Another method well known in the prior art uses directional coupling to transfer energy from one waveguide to another by evanescent coupling (D. Marcuse, "Theory of Dielectric Waveguides," Academic Press 1991 and A. Yariv, "Optical Electronics," Saunders College Publishing, 1991). This evanescent coupling arises from the overlap of the exponential tails of the modes of two closely adjacent waveguides, and is the typical mode of operation for directional coupler based devices. In contrast, non-evanescent coupling occurs when the entire optical modes substantially overlap, as is the case when the two waveguides are merged into a single waveguide. Devices that rely on evanescent coupling (e.g., directional couplers) in contrast to non-evanescent coupling have inherently weaker interaction strengths.

One realization of a directional coupling based device uses gratings recorded in a coupler composed of two identical polished fibers placed longitudinally adjacent to one another (J.-L. Archambault et al., Optics Letters, Vol.19, p.180 (1994)). Since the two waveguides are identical in the coupling region, both waveguides possess the same propagation constant and energy is transferred between them. This results in poor isolation of the optical signals traveling through the two waveguides, because optical power leaks from one fiber to the other. Another device also based on evanescent coupling was patented by E. Snitzer, U.S. Patent No. 5,459,801 (Oct. 17, 1995). This device consists of two identical single mode fibers whose cores are brought close together by fusing and elongating the fibers. The length of the coupling region should be precisely equal to an even or odd multiple of the mode interaction length for the output light to emerge entirely in

one of the two output ports. A precisely positioned Bragg grating is then UV recorded in the cores of the waist region.

5 An alternative grating assisted directional coupler design reported by R. Alferness et al., U.S. Patent No. 4,737,007 and M. S. Whalen et al., Electronics Letters, Vol. 22, p. 681 (1986) uses locally dissimilar optical fibers. The resulting asymmetry of the two fibers improves the isolation of the optical signals within the two fibers. However, this device used a reflection grating etched in a thin surface layer on one of the polished fibers, dramatically reducing the coupling strength of the grating. It also is based on evanescent
10 coupling. A serious drawback of this device is that the wavelength for which light is backwards coupled into the adjacent fiber is very close to the wavelength for which light is backreflected within the original fiber (about 1 nm). This leads to undesirable pass-band characteristics that are ill suited for add/drop devices that are designed to add or drop only one wavelength. For optical communications applications in the Er doped fiber amplifier
15 (EDFA) gain window (1520 to 1560 nm), this backreflection should occur at a wavelength outside this window to prevent undesirable crosstalk. The separation between the backreflected and backwards coupled wavelengths is impractically small for the all-fiber, grating assisted directional coupler approaches of the prior art.

20 Alternatively, F. Bilodeau et al., IEEE Photonics Technology Letters, Vol. 7, p. 388 (1995) fabricated a Mach-Zender interferometer which served as a wavelength selective coupler. This device relies on the precisely controlled phase difference between two interferometer arms and is highly sensitive to environmental fluctuations and manufacturing variations. In addition, a significant fraction of the input signal is backreflected. Therefore,
25 it is uncertain whether this device will be able to meet the demanding reliability requirements for telecommunications components.

The conventional grating assisted directional coupler suffers from both a relatively low coupling strength and small wavelength separation of back-reflected and backwards
30 coupled light. These problems arise because the two coupled optical waveguides remain physically separate and the light remains guided primarily in the original cores. The light propagating in each of the two coupled waveguides overlaps only at the evanescent tails of the optical modes, corresponds to evanescent coupling. The two original optical fibers can instead be fused and elongated locally to form a single merged waveguide core of much
35 smaller diameter. The resulting optical mode propagation characteristics are effectively those of a multimode silica core/air cladding waveguide. The two waveguides are merged such that the energy in the original optical modes of the separate waveguides interact in a substantially non-evanescent manner in the merged region. The variations in the index

profile of the optical waveguide vary sufficiently slowly in the longitudinal direction such that light entering the adiabatic taper region in a single eigenmode of the waveguide evolves into a single local supermode upon propagating through the adiabatic transition region. The concept of supermodes is described at length in A. Yariv, "Optical Electronics," Saunders College Publishing, 1991. By merging the waveguides into a single wave propagation region, the coupling due to the index of refraction grating can be substantially increased. Furthermore, the conventional grating assisted directional coupler suffers from the small difference in modal propagation constants present in these glass rather than air-clad waveguides. The practical consequence of this is that the separation between the wavelength of the backreflected and backcoupled light is small.

Fused tapered single mode couplers with very low excess loss (< 0.05 dB) have been reproducibly fabricated with an automated fused coupler manufacturing station using standard optical fiber for telecommunications. However, the coupling region of conventional fused fiber couplers manufactured by E-Tek Inc. or Gould Inc., for example, is not photosensitive. Conventional single mode optical fibers possess claddings of nominally pure silica, while the cores are doped with Ge, a dopant that imparts a photosensitive response upon relatively low intensity deep UV illumination. Therefore, index of refraction gratings have been recorded only within the core of the optical fiber, a volume of less than 1% of the total fiber. If the diameter of such a fiber is reduced substantially in a taper, for instance, by a factor of 10 as is common in fused couplers, the optical energy extends well outside the original core. For a grating recorded in the substantially reduced diameter fiber, the interaction of the core grating with the optical mode is small. As a consequence, the recording of fiber gratings in standard single mode optical fibers of diminished diameter results in dramatically reduced diffraction efficiency.

GLOSSARY

A "waveguide" herein is an elongated structure comprised of an optical guiding region of relatively high refractive index transparent material (the core) surrounded by a material of lower refractive index (the cladding), the refractive indices being selected for transmitting an optical mode in the longitudinal direction.

An "optical fiber" herein is an elongated structure of nominally circular cross section comprised of a "core" of relatively high refractive index material surrounded by a "cladding" of lower refractive index material, adapted for transmitting an optical mode in the longitudinal direction.

An "air-clad" fiber is one in which the original core is too small to be effective and in which transmission is confined by the reduced original cladding and the surrounding environment (typically air).

5 A "grating" herein is a region wherein the refractive index varies as a function of distance in the medium. The variation typically, but not necessarily, is such that the distance between adjacent index maxima is constant.

An "apodized" grating exhibits a smoothed rather than strictly rectangular index modulation envelope.

10 The "bandwidth" of a grating is the wavelength separation between those two points for which the reflectivity of grating is 50% of the peak reflectivity of the grating.

A "coupler" herein is a waveguide composed of two or more fibers placed in close proximity of one another, the proximity being such that the mode fields of the adjacent waveguides overlap to some degree.

15 A "waist" herein refers to that portion of an elongated structure with minimum circumference.

An "asymmetric coupler" herein is a structure composed of two or more waveguides that are dissimilar in the region longitudinally adjacent to the coupling region.

20 A "transversely asymmetric" grating is an index of refraction grating in which the index variation as a function of distance from the central axis of the waveguide along a direction perpendicular to the longitudinal axis is not identical to the index variation in the opposite direction, perpendicular to the longitudinal axis. A transversely asymmetric grating possesses grating vector components at nonzero angles to the longitudinal axis or mode propagation direction of the waveguide. Orthogonal modes are not efficiently coupled by a transversely symmetric grating.

25 A "supermode" is the optical eigenmode of the complete, composite waveguide structure.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

30 A narrowband, wavelength selective optical coupler which redirects optical energy of a particular wavelength from one waveguide to another is described. Index of refraction gratings are impressed within the waist of an asymmetric coupler and are arranged, relative to reflected wave energy modes in multi-wavelength inputs, to interact with low loss in redirecting a selected wavelength along a particular path. Accordingly, the present
35 invention provides significant advantages in optical communications and sensor systems that require narrow optical bandwidth filters in which light in a particular waveguide at a particular wavelength channel is routed in a low loss manner into another waveguide.

Our invention achieves both optical filtering and splitting more reliably and efficiently by using an asymmetric coupler in which an index of refraction grating is impressed within the coupling region. This device is hereafter referred to as a grating assisted mode coupler. We eliminate undesired leakage of optical energy between
5 waveguides by using dissimilar waveguides. We increase the grating coupling strength by merging or joining the two waveguides together into a single waveguide at the coupler waist. We significantly increase the separation between the backreflected and coupled wavelengths to improve the bandpass characteristics of the device by strongly fusing or merging the adjacent waveguides.

10

An important feature of the index of refraction grating is that it possesses transverse asymmetry, because it allows optical energy to be transferred between orthogonal or independent optical modes. That is, the index of refraction grating has a unique spatial distribution that enables one optical mode to be coupled to an orthogonal optical mode
15 efficiently.

Index of refraction gratings are impressed within the coupler waist by one of several methods, including actinic illumination, chemical indiffusion, chemical outdiffusion, and chemical etching. One preferred technique to impress index of refraction
20 gratings in fiber couplers is to photosensitize the coupler waist to actinic illumination by appropriate doping and hydrogen treatment. Alternately, chemical methods may be preferred in the manufacture of asymmetric couplers defined by lithography on planar substrates.

25 The couplers described herein can be fabricated by pretapering a single fiber in a central region of approximately 5 mm length under a hydrogen torch, then placing a second untapered fiber longitudinally adjacent to first fiber. These two fibers are elongated under a flame such that the two fibers fuse in a central region of approximately 5 mm length with a fused waist of less than 20 μm diameter. In this central region, the cladding, rather than
30 the greatly diminished core, is the basic wave propagating element, and the wave field extends into the immediately surrounding environment.

A tapered fiber grating is disclosed in which an index of refraction grating is impressed in the photosensitive waist of an individual tapered fiber.

35

The grating assisted mode coupler redirects light of a particular wavelength from one waveguide into another with low loss (theoretically 0 dB), high wavelength selectivity and an all-fiber fabrication. These couplers are well suited as frequency selective add/drop

filters, WDM demultiplexers/multiplexers, laser frequency stabilizers, fiber optic sensors, and dispersion compensators, to name a few applications. Further objects and advantages of our invention will become apparent by considering the drawings and accompanying detailed description.

5

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The present invention will be described with reference to the drawings of the following figures:

- 10 FIG. 1 shows the principle of operation of a grating assisted mode coupler;
 FIG. 2 shows a cross sectional view of photosensitive cladding optical fibers;
 FIG. 3 shows a functional diagram of a grating assisted mode coupler ;
 FIG. 4 shows a cross sectional view of the fused coupler waist;
 FIG. 5 shows the evolution of the optical modes through the grating assisted mode
15 coupler with an elliptical waist based on an adiabatic approximation for sufficiently gradual
 taper, where the propagation constant (β) variations are not to scale;
 FIG. 6 shows the evolution of the optical modes through the grating assisted mode
 coupler with a circular waist based on an adiabatic approximation for sufficiently gradual
 taper, where the propagation constant (β) variations are not to scale;
20 FIG. 7 shows the electric field amplitudes of the two lowest order optical modes of
 the tapered waist region of the grating assisted mode coupler;
 FIG. 8 shows a grating assisted mode coupler in which only part of the tapered
 waist is photosensitive and an index grating is recorded in that part of the waist by
 illumination;
25 FIG. 9 shows a cross sectional view of the photosensitized grating assisted mode
 coupler at the waist;
 FIG. 10 shows a grating assisted mode coupler in which the entire tapered waist is
 photosensitive and a tilted index grating is recorded in the waist region by illumination;
 FIG. 11 shows a grating assisted mode coupler using more than two fused fibers
30 and including a multiplicity of index gratings in waist region;
 FIG. 12 shows the fabrication of a WDM eight channel demultiplexer on a planar
 substrate using a photoresist and chemical indiffusion, outdiffusion, or etching to form the
 gratings within the grating assisted mode coupler waists;
 FIG. 13 shows schematically a channel add/drop filter based on a grating assisted
35 mode coupler;
 FIG. 14 shows schematically a chromatic dispersion compensator for high
 data rate optical communications using a chirped reflection grating in a grating
 assisted mode coupler;

FIG. 15 shows a WDM four channel demultiplexer based on four grating assisted mode couplers in series;

FIG. 16 shows a WDM eight channel demultiplexer based on seven grating assisted mode couplers in a heirarchical arrangement,

5 FIG. 17 shows a WDM eight channel demultiplexer based on grating assisted mode couplers fabricated on a planar substrate;

FIG. 18 shows wavelength characteristics at drop port of prototype;

FIG. 19 shows a high rejection grating assisted mode coupler;

10 FIG. 20 shows a grating assisted mode coupler in which a second grating has been impressed to remove undesired reflections.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

15 Optical fibers carry signals in the form of modulated light waves from a source of data, the transmitter, to a recipient of data, the receiver. Once light enters this fiber, it travels in isolation unless an optical coupler is inserted at some location along the fiber. Optical couplers allow light signals to be transfered between normally independent fibers.

20 If multiple signals at different wavelengths travel down the same fiber, it is desirable to transfer a signal at only a predetermined set of wavelengths to or from this fiber into another fiber. These devices are called wavelength selective optical couplers. A desirable attribute of such a wavelength selective optical coupler is that it remains transparent to all wavelengths other than those to be coupled. This transparency is quantified by the insertion loss, crosstalk, and bandwidth. Wavelength selective couplers
25 of the prior art are not adequately transparent for many important applications. The grating assisted mode coupler is a fundamentally transparent device. It transfers light signals from one fiber to another at only a predefined, precise set of wavelengths.

30 The present invention provides a device for coupling narrowband light between two or more optical fibers by using a grating assisted mode coupler. In accordance with the present invention, light is coupled between two or more locally dissimilar waveguides by an index of refraction grating in the shared coupling region. The present invention also describes methods by which the coupling strength at a particular wavelength is maximized.

35 FIG. 1 illustrates the operating principle of this device. The fused coupler consists of a first fiber 12 and a second fiber 22 dissimilar in the vicinity of the coupling region 32 wherein an index of refraction grating has been impressed. The shading variations in FIG. 1 represents the dissimilar doping profiles and indices of refraction of the two fibers.

Alternately, the two fibers may be made dissimilar by locally pretapering one of them by 20% in the vicinity of the fused region, without fundamentally changing the operation of the device. If the input mode 31 with propagation vector β_1 and output mode 23 with propagation vector β_2 satisfy the Bragg law for reflection from a thick index grating of period Λ_g at a particular wavelength, say λ_i :

$$\beta_1(\lambda_i) - \beta_2(\lambda_i) = 2\pi/\Lambda_g,$$

then the optical energy at λ_i in the first fiber 12 is coupled into the backward propagating mode of the second fiber 22. The spectral response and efficiency of this coupling process is dictated by the coupling strength and the interaction length of the optical modes with the grating.

In FIG. 1, the wavelength of the input mode is detuned, say to λ_j , so that $\beta_1(\lambda_j) - \beta_2(\lambda_j) \neq 2\pi/\Lambda_g$, and the input mode 31 in the first fiber travels through the coupler waist and reappears as the output mode of the first fiber 51, with minimal leakage into the second fiber 22. Therefore, only a particular wavelength λ_i is coupled out of the first fiber 12, as determined by the grating period in the coupling region. The amount of wavelength detuning required to reduce the reflective coupling by 50% is given by the full-width-half-maxima (FWHM) bandwidth $\Delta\lambda$ of the grating:

$$\Delta\lambda \approx \frac{\Lambda_g \lambda_0}{L_{\text{eff}}},$$

where L_{eff} is the effective interaction length of the optical beam and the grating, which may be less than the physical length L of the grating for large κ . The bandwidth of reflection gratings is narrower than that of transmission gratings by typically ten to fifty times because the grating period Λ_g is much shorter for the former. The narrower frequency response in the reflection mode is desirable for dense WDM applications. Typically, the desired bandpass is approximately 0.5 nm at 1.55 μm . This dictates that the length of the reflection grating should be approximately 1 mm. A reflectivity in excess of 90% for a grating thickness L of 1 mm requires a κL larger than 2. κ should then be 20 cm^{-1} . To achieve this coupling strength in the fused coupler, the grating index modulation should be at least 10^{-3} . This level of index modulation is achieved in silica waveguides and optical fibers by appropriate preparation of the materials and dimensions of the media.

In addition to backward coupling of light into the adjacent waveguide, the grating typically reflects some light back into the original fiber at a different wavelength given by

2 $\beta_1(\lambda_2) = k_g$. To ensure that λ_2 is outside the wavelength operating range of interest, the difference between β_1 and β_2 is made sufficiently large. The difference increases as the waveguides become more strongly coupled, until the limiting case is reached, for which the waveguide cores are merged into one another. This difference is maximized for small
 5 coupler waists, in which β_1 and β_2 correspond to the LP₀₁ and LP₁₁ modes of an air-clad optical waveguide. Furthermore, an appropriate transversely asymmetric grating substantially reduces the coupling strength for back reflection.

To form this fiber optic coupler, two locally dissimilar fibers with propagation
 10 vector β_1 of the first optical mode and propagation vector β_2 of second optical mode are fused to a narrow waist typically 1 to 50 μm in diameter, forming a waveguide in the fused region which supports at least two optical modes. The number of supermodes supported by this composite waveguide structure is determined by the index profile and dimensions of the structure. When this composite waveguide structure is significantly reduced in
 15 diameter, the waveguiding characteristics resemble that of a glass core/air clad waveguide. The mode propagation behavior of this simple step index waveguide is then characterized by a parameter defined as the V number, which decreases as the radius a of the waveguide core is decreased, and depends on the optical wavelength λ of the mode, the core index n_{core} and the cladding index n_{clad} :

$$20 \quad V = \frac{2\pi a}{\lambda} \sqrt{n_{\text{core}}^2 - n_{\text{clad}}^2} = \frac{2\pi a}{\lambda} \text{N.A.}$$

N.A. is defined as the numerical aperture of the waveguide. The first mode is nominally LP₀₁ and the second mode is nominally LP₁₁. Because the two waveguides are
 25 sufficiently dissimilar and the tapered transition region is sufficiently long, the input optical modes adiabatically evolve into the supermodes of the coupling region. Upon exiting the coupling region, the supermodes will evolve adiabatically back into the original optical modes as the waveguide splits into the two original fibers. Thus, the optical energy passes from the input to the output without being disturbed. A typical fiber asymmetry of $(|\beta_1| - |\beta_2|) / (|\beta_1| + |\beta_2|) = 0.005$ and a taper angle of 0.01 radians results in less than 1% in
 30 undesired leakage of optical energy from one fiber to the other. To achieve the asymmetry, two different fibers with different index profiles can be used (as indicated by the shading in FIG. 1). Alternately, a pair of identical fibers can be made dissimilar by stretching (adiabatically pretapering) or etching one fiber in a central region before the coupler is
 35 made. The two fibers are merged or joined into one waveguide in the coupling region, yet the two fibers behave as if they were optically independent. Then a grating is impressed in the coupling region to redirect light at a particular wavelength from one fiber to another.

For example, a 125 μm diameter fiber is pretapered by 25%, then elongated and fused to another 125 μm diameter fiber to form a 3.6 μm diameter, 1 cm long waist region over a distance of approximately 1 cm. This taper angle is sufficient to produce a low loss, adiabatic taper. For a UV impressed grating period of 0.540 μm , the wavelength of the drop channel of representative devices is in the 1550 nm range.

A suitable starting fiber with a photosensitive cladding may be manufactured using known fabrication procedures by doping the cladding region at least partially with a photosensitive species while maintaining the waveguiding properties (i.e., the N.A.) of a standard single mode fiber. For instance, by using the inside-the-tube vapor deposition process, a Ge doped cladding (about 3-10 wt %) and a more highly Ge doped core (about 6-13 wt %) can be built up within a thin walled pure silica tube (20 mm i.d., 22 mm o.d.), or a thick walled pure silica tube (20 mm i.d., 25 mm o.d.) which is thinned by etching or grinding following preform collapse. In conventional optical fiber fabrication, the outer pure silica tube comprises the bulk of the optical fiber cladding after sintering, collapsing and drawing, so that only a thin layer of Ge doped silica which defines the core should be deposited. However, to form a photosensitive cladding of substantial thickness, multiple layers of Ge doped silica (> 5) are deposited on the inside of the pure silica tube prior to forming the core to construct the photosensitive cladding, since tubes of Ge doped silica are not readily available. This preform precursor can then be used to form photosensitive cladding optical fiber by collapsing and drawing down the resulting preform using conventional fiber fabrication methods.

Alternatively, the photosensitive cladding fiber may be fabricated by outside vapor deposition, in which the Ge doped glass soot is deposited on the outside of a silica rod. Upon sintering and coalescing the soot, the silica rod is bored out (to form effectively a Ge-doped cylindrical tube) and additional Ge doped glass is deposited on the inner wall to define the core of higher index of refraction.

A more recent fabrication technique uses angled soot deposition to generate a core, followed by an initial perpendicular soot deposition to define a first preform that is consolidated by sintering. Then more cladding soot may be deposited in one or more deposition/sintering sequences, until the desired final dimensions are reached. With this approach the amount of dopant can be controlled without modifying the soot core/cladding deposition process.

The goal of any of these deposition processes for use in the present invention is to dope a significant volume fraction of the cladding (FIG. 2). The farther the dopant

(e.g., Ge) extends out along the radius of the fiber 210, the more photosensitive the resulting coupler waist will be after the fusion and elongation stages. Some typical cross sections of suitable photosensitive cladding fibers with different doping profiles are illustrated in FIG. 2. The cross section depicted in FIG. 2a is expected to exhibit greater
5 photosensitivity than the cross section depicted in FIG. 2b.

The index modulation of the photosensitive coupling region and its sensitivity to actinic radiation are enhanced if, preceding the actinic exposure, the tapering and fusing process are done using an oxygen-hydrogen flame. In the prior art, hydrogen must first
10 penetrate the 125 μm diameter, photoinsensitive silica cladding before diffusing into the nominally 8.5 μm diameter Ge-doped, photosensitive silica core. The present process is substantially different. First, we reduce the pressure, temperature, and time required to indiffuse molecular hydrogen and/or deuterium into the silica by manufacturing a fiber in
15 which the cladding of the fiber is photosensitive, thereby eliminating the large non-photosensitive barrier to indiffusion. Second, the time for the H_2 concentration to reach equilibrium within the center of a silica waveguide is reduced significantly by a factor χ in the tapered waist, where χ is defined as:

$$\chi = \left(\frac{d_{\text{waist}}}{d_{\text{fiber}}} \right)^2$$

20 d_{waist} is the diameter of the waist and d_{fiber} is the original diameter of the fiber. Therefore, the time to treat the tapered coupler waist can be 10^{-4} times smaller than the time to treat a standard optical fiber. In the present method of fabrication based on fusing and elongating fibers, hydrogen photosensitization can be achieved automatically by using an oxygen-
25 hydrogen torch.

OPERATION

The grating assisted mode coupler 112 redirects optical energy from a source 104
30 that is propagating in an optical fiber 108 which is connected to the coupler 112 through a fiber connector 114. The period of the index grating formed within the coupler is chosen to redirect only that optical energy within a particular wavelength band into another optical fiber, which travels to detector 106 rather than detector 110. All other wavelengths propagate through the coupler to detector 110, but not detector 106. This device is
35 optimally fabricated by tapering and longitudinally fusing photosensitive cladding optical fibers or by defining the waveguide structure on a planar, doped silica substrate.

One exemplification of this invention is a grating assisted mode coupler fabricated by fusing and elongating photosensitive fiber. The waist of this coupler can have any cross section. Elliptical and circular cross sections are preferred. The nature of this cross section influences the operating characteristics. In a first example the coupler has a waist of elliptical cross section, as illustrated in cross section in FIG. 4. FIG. 5 schematically illustrates the evolution of the optical mode through this device. In the adiabatic approximation, the variation of the propagation constant through the asymmetric coupler, in the absence of a grating, is indicated by the upper two solid curves 19,29, corresponding to the two orthogonal polarization directions. To couple light from the first waveguide 81 to the second waveguide 91 requires a grating which reduces the propagation constant of the optical mode by a grating momentum k_g^x and k_g^y , corresponding to the momentum mismatch between those particular LP_{01} and LP_{11} modes. The grating momentum k_g is defined as:

$$k_g = \frac{2\pi}{\Lambda_g},$$

where Λ_g is the grating period. The grating period is predetermined according to which modes are to be coupled. To transfer energy from a mode with propagation vector β_1 to a mode with propagation vector β_2 , the desired grating period is:

$$\Lambda_g = \frac{2\pi}{|\beta_1| + |\beta_2|}.$$

The grating period is then defined during the recording stage by selecting the half angle θ and wavelength λ of the recording beams within the cladding, according to the Bragg law:

$$\Lambda_g = \frac{\lambda}{2 \sin \theta}.$$

There are two sets of grating momenta 59, 69 which achieve this transfer of energy, dependent on which of the two nearly degenerate LP_{11} modes are excited. The grating should not couple light to the LP_{11} modes 79 which evolve into the cladding mode 67 of the output fiber, because these modes escape from the waveguide and contribute to excess loss.

In a second example the coupler has a waist of circular cross section. FIG. 6 schematically illustrates the evolution of the optical mode through an asymmetric coupler with a circular waist. In the adiabatic approximation, the variation of the propagation

constant through the asymmetric coupler, in the absence of a grating, is indicated by the upper two solid curves 17,27, corresponding to the two orthogonal polarization directions. To couple light from the first waveguide 81 to the second waveguide 91 requires a grating which changes the propagation constant of the optical mode by momenta k_g^x and k_g^y , corresponding to the momentum mismatch between the HE_{11} and TE_{01} modes. A set of grating momentum 57 is required to couple the two orthogonal polarization modes at the input. Preferably, light should not couple into the HE_{21}^x mode 77, because any twist of the waveguide will then result in the loss of light by coupling into the HE_{21}^y mode 87, which evolves into the cladding mode 67 of the output fiber and escapes from the waveguide. Similarly, the grating should not couple light into the HE_{21}^y 87 or TM_{01} 97 modes directly, for these also evolve into the cladding mode 67 of the output fiber and contribute to excess loss. In general, the cross section of the waist can take any form, and the optical modes become correspondingly more complicated.

FIG. 7 schematically illustrates the two lowest order optical modes 34 LP_{01} and 44 LP_{11} of the elliptical waist region 89 of FIG. 5. The coupling strength between two optical modes is related to an overlap integral of the two optical electric field amplitudes E_1 , E_2 according to:

$$\kappa = \frac{\omega \epsilon}{4} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \Delta(n^2(x,z)) E_1(x) E_2(x) dx$$

where $\Delta(n^2)$ represents an index of refraction grating in the coupler waist, supporting lowest order optical fields E_1 and E_2 corresponding to the orthogonal modes LP_{01} and LP_{11} , respectively, in the case of a coupler waist of elliptical cross section. The integration over x corresponds to the transverse direction. While this particular form of the overlap integral for κ strictly applies only to slab waveguides, the predictions based on this theory hold for cylindrical waveguides as well, with only slight modification. A calculation of κ indicates that the coupling is zero unless the grating perturbation $\Delta(n^2)$ is asymmetric in the x direction, hereafter referred to as transversely asymmetric. For optical fibers rather than planar waveguides, x is the direction in the coupler waist joining the two original fiber cores. Therefore, to get a significant κ , on the order of 1 cm^{-1} , requires a transversely asymmetric grating. Note that this requirement on the grating is in addition to the requirement that the coupler itself be asymmetric.

The optical modes E_1 and E_2 are approximately given in the highly confined regime by:

$$E_1 \approx E_1^0 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2d} x\right), -d \leq x \leq d; E_1 \approx 0, |x| > d$$

$$E_2 \approx E_2^0 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{d} x\right), -d \leq x \leq d; E_2 \approx 0, |x| > d,$$

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where $2d$ is the transverse extent of the modes in the waist region. There are two transversely asymmetric forms of $n(x,z)$ which lead to particularly large coupling strengths. In one device, the grating is only recorded in that part of the waveguide from $0 < x < d$:

$$10 \quad n_I(x,z) = n_0 + \Delta n_g \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{\Lambda_g} z\right) u(x) + \Delta n_f u(x),$$

where n_0 is the index of the first waveguide, Δn_g is the grating index modulation, Δn_f is the cladding index difference of the first and second waveguides, and $u(x)$ is the Heaviside step function, which is defined to be zero for negative x and unity for positive x . This
15 gives a coupling strength 1/3 of the maximum possible value, which is the coupling strength of a conventional reflection grating that couples the backward and forward lowest order modes.

In another example of this invention, the normal to the grating planes is tilted
20 slightly relative to the longitudinal axis of the waveguide so that the phase of the index grating changes by π as x varies from $-d$ to d :

$$n_{II}(x,z) = n_0 + \Delta n_g \sin 2\pi \left(\frac{z}{\Lambda_g} + \frac{x}{2d} \right).$$

25 This gives a coupling strength identically equal to the maximum possible value. As an example of the required tilt, the normal to the gratings planes may be inclined by $\tan^{-1}(\Lambda_g/2d)$ degrees relative to the longitudinal axis of the waveguide. To produce a coupler with a $1.55 \mu\text{m}$ center wavelength and a $5 \mu\text{m}$ coupler waist diameter, this angle should be 5.7° . The diffraction efficiency of a reflection grating asymptotically approaches
30 100%, in contrast to the periodic oscillations in diffraction efficiency for a transmission grating. Therefore, a device based on reflection gratings is more robust with respect to grating decay and changes in the interaction length than an embodiment based on transmission gratings. This relaxes the manufacturing tolerances for a reflection mode grating assisted mode coupler while also improving the bandpass characteristics.

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EXAMPLE 1

In accordance with one procedure, the index of refraction grating within the fused coupler is impressed by actinic illumination. The photosensitive response in the coupler waist is achieved by fusing two locally dissimilar (in composition and/or diameter) optical fibers. Referring to FIG. 8, one optical fiber has a photo-insensitive cladding 82, such as standard, single mode telecommunications optical fiber (e.g., Corning SMF 28), and the other fiber has a photosensitive cladding 62. The coupler waist is of sufficiently small diameter that the original cores 92, 72 no longer confine the mode, and the waveguiding properties are dictated primarily by the tapered cladding and the material of lower index (typically air) surrounding the coupler waist. This example of the invention requires at least one segment of fiber whose cladding is at least partially photosensitive.

FIG. 9 illustrates the typical fused coupler waist cross sections, either elliptical (circular in the special case) (FIG. 9a) or dumbbell-shaped (FIG. 9b) using photosensitive fiber of the type shown in FIG. 2. The shading represents the degree of photosensitivity, or more particularly the degree of Ge, Ge/B, Ce, or P doping in the silica host glass comprising the optical fiber. These four dopants are known to photosensitize glass to actinic radiation, and other dopants will immediately be apparent to those skilled in the art.

The process of recording an index of refraction grating to form a grating-assisted asymmetric coupler is illustrated in FIG. 8. An optical fiber 12, composed of a core 92 and a photo-insensitive cladding 82, is tapered and fused to an optical fiber 22, composed of a core 72 and a photosensitive cladding 62, to form a coupling region 32 (FIG. 8a). The coupling region is subjected to an interference pattern of actinic radiation 42 (FIG. 8b). The exposure records a permanent index of refraction grating in the photosensitive portion of the coupler waist 52 (FIG. 8c). The grating exhibits a transverse asymmetry because only half of the optical fiber is photosensitive. Thus the grating resides only in the photosensitive half of the coupler waist. We have determined that this transverse asymmetry is an important factor in producing a large coupling strength.

EXAMPLE 2

In another example of the coupler structure, a transverse asymmetry in the index grating is introduced by fusing two optical fibers 18, 22 which are dissimilar in the vicinity of the coupler and whose claddings 88, 62 are both photosensitive, as in FIG. 10. By using two photosensitive cladding optical fibers, the efficiency of the grating in the coupler waist 38 will be higher. The shading of FIG. 10a represents the degree of

photosensitivity, or more particularly the degree of Ge, Ge/B, Ce, or P doping in the silica host. The coupler waist is of sufficiently small diameter that the cores 92, 72 no longer confine the mode, and the waveguiding properties are dictated primarily by the tapered cladding and the material of lower index (typically air) surrounding the coupler waist 38.

- 5 The coupler waist 38 is subjected to an interference pattern of actinic radiation 70 whose normal to the interference fringe planes is inclined relative to the longitudinal axis of the waveguide as an alternate means to introduce a transverse asymmetry (FIG. 10b). The exposure induces a permanent index of refraction grating in the photosensitive portion of the coupler waist 58, the grating displaying a slight angular tilt 68 (FIG. 10c).

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A typical cross section at the fused coupler waist fabricated from two photosensitive cladding fibers of FIG. 2 is illustrated in FIG. 4. Depending on the degree of fusion, the waist can take the form of a dumbbell (FIG. 4b) or an ellipse (FIG. 4a). At the coupler waist, the optical mode extends outside the original cores 170 and the entire waist 150 becomes the new effective core. The Ge doped claddings 160 occupy only a portion of the new waveguiding region 150. It is therefore desirable that the doped region of the optical fiber cladding extends out as far as possible in the original fiber.

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EXAMPLE 3

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In yet another example, more than two locally dissimilar fibers are fused together to form a coupling region, as illustrated in FIG. 11. To impress a multiplicity of index of refraction gratings 122 within the coupler waist 11 using actinic illumination, at least one of the fibers of the fiber bundle 118,120 possess a photosensitive cladding so that a grating can be recorded within the coupler. In the preferred embodiment, many of the fibers in the fiber bundle 118,120 have photosensitive claddings.

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EXAMPLE 4

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In a different variant, the index modulation of the coupling region is impressed by chemical indiffusion, outdiffusion, or etching through a patterned photoresist 142 defining the grating 144, as illustrated in FIG. 12. This particular example illustrates the patterning of the gratings for an eight channel WDM multiplexer/demultiplexer 126 implemented on a planar waveguide circuit composed of silica on silicon 124. To impress the grating, Ti or Ge is indiffused into silica or HF acid can be used to etch silica according to the resist pattern. Note that these processing steps are particularly well suited for fabricating couplers on planar substrates, which lend themselves well to the integration of several devices on the same substrate. Planar substrate devices are described in detail in J. T.

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Boyd, ed., Integrated Optics--Devices and Applications, IEEE Press, LEOS Progress in Lasers and Electro-Optics Series, New York (1991). In one example, silica is deposited on silicon by flame hydrolysis deposition and reactive ion etching is used to define the waveguides. Note that this same device works both as a multiplexer and demultiplexer.

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EXAMPLE 5: ADD/DROP FILTER

An all-fiber, zero insertion loss device to selectively add or drop an optical channel of a particular wavelength with high efficiency is a building block for WDM networks. A functional representation of this device based on a grating assisted mode coupler is illustrated in FIG. 13. The input optical fiber 15 carries n channels of information, each channel at a different center wavelength λ_j . The grating assisted coupler 45 redirects a particular channel λ_i into the first output optical fiber 35, while all other channels travel uninterrupted through the aforementioned coupling region to the second output optical fiber 25. The identical device can also operate as an add filter by simply using the output fiber 35 as a new input fiber 55. A particular channel λ_i is added to a fiber containing channels at other wavelengths λ_j . The add filter 65 or drop filter 35 are passive devices operating only at one or more predefined wavelengths. The drop filter 45 can simultaneously drop multiple channels by recording several gratings of predetermined periodicity within the coupling region. Similarly, the add filter 65 can simultaneously add multiple channels by recording several gratings of predetermined periodicity within the coupling region.

EXAMPLE 6: DISPERSION COMPENSATOR

The standard single mode fiber which comprises the bulk of the present optical fiber network exhibits a chromatic dispersion of $17 \text{ ps (nm-km)}^{-1}$ at $1.55 \mu\text{m}$, the center wavelength of choice for dense WDM. Light of different wavelengths in the vicinity of $1.55 \mu\text{m}$ travels at different velocities within the fiber because of group velocity dispersion. In particular, the higher frequency components associated with a modulated optical signal travel faster than the lower frequencies, which leads to pulse broadening and lower signal-to-noise ratio at the receiver.

It has been shown theoretically by S. Thibault et al., Optics Letters, Vol. 20, p. 647 (1995), that a 4.33 cm grating with a chirp of 20 GHz is optimal to compensate for the dispersion of a 100 km fiber link at 2.5 Gbit s^{-1} . The reduction in the bit-error-rate due to dispersion compensation arising from the chirped fiber grating corresponds to a power gain of only 3.44 dB, so a true improvement in performance is obtained only if the insertion loss is less than this power gain. In the conventional practice of the art, a chirped, in-line

reflection grating requires that the backwards propagating beam be removed from the fiber with high isolation and low insertion loss. Clearly, for this device to be of practical value, the dispersion compensator should exhibit extremely low loss. This is an inherent advantage of the grating assisted mode coupler embodiment described herein.

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A dispersion compensator based on a grating assisted mode coupler is illustrated in FIG. 14. Higher frequency components display a larger group velocity than lower frequency components for standard single mode fiber at 1.55 μm . Therefore, a chirped grating 56 which reflects higher frequency components of the optical pulse later than the lower frequency components displays a predetermined negative dispersion that exactly compensates the positive dispersion of a given length of standard optical fiber. For instance, if an optical beam is launched into the input fiber 12, the different temporal frequency components comprising the information envelop are reflected after traveling substantially different distances within the coupler waist and then recombine and exit the output fiber 22. The optical beam effectively experiences a negative chromatic dispersion within the device. The dispersion compensator can be located at any point along the given length of optical fiber. The chirped grating can be formed by varying the period of the index of refraction grating along the longitudinal axis of the coupler. Alternately, a chirp can be introduced to a grating of uniform periodicity along the longitudinal axis of the coupler by bending, tapering the waveguide dimensions, biasing the background index of refraction, and/or non-uniformly heating the coupler waist to generate the desired wavelength response.

EXAMPLE 7: WAVELENGTH DEPENDENT LOSS ELEMENT

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A wavelength dependent loss element is essential in an optical fiber link using WDM. For example, this device can be used to flatten the gain spectrum of an Er doped fiber amplifier in the spectral region around 1.55 μm . In the conventional practice of the art this is achieved by introducing a chirped reflection grating containing a multiplicity of grating periodicities, predetermined to generate the desired wavelength dependent reflectivity. This device has the drawback that the undesired power is coupled to backward propagating modes within the fiber, rather than coupled out of the fiber. This results in undesired optical feedback within the lightwave circuit. In accordance with EXAMPLES 1 and 2 of this invention, it is apparent that a grating assisted mode coupler can efficiently and reliably dump the undesired illumination into another fiber. In this example, a predetermined multiplicity of grating periods are impressed within the coupling region to generate the desired wavelength dependent loss either at the throughput port or the drop port.

EXAMPLE 8: WDM DEMULTIPLEXER/MULTIPLEXER

5 A device to multiplex/demultiplex several wavelength channels traveling along the same waveguide can be implemented by joining several grating assisted mode couplers in series. FIG. 15 illustrates four all-fiber based add/drop filters joined in series to form a five channel WDM multiplexer/demultiplexer. FIG. 16 illustrates seven add/drop filters joined in a hierarchical tree structure to form an eight channel WDM demultiplexer. The hierarchical tree arrangement minimizes the number of individual add/drop filters each
10 wavelength channel passes through to $\log_2 N$, where N is the number of wavelength channels to be multiplexed. This minimizes the total insertion loss of the demultiplexer to the insertion loss of an individual add/drop times $\log_2 N$, rather than $N-1$ times the loss as is the case for the series combination. The typical insertion loss per component is 0.2 dB, so a 32 channel demultiplexer would have a total loss approximately equal to 1 dB.

15 Additionally, a planar waveguide circuit is particularly well suited for multiplexing a large number of channels at a single location and integrating a large number of couplers in a small area. FIG. 17 shows an eight channel WDM demultiplexer 126 using eight drop filters in series, each filter dropping a particular wavelength. Other spatial configurations
20 of the grating assisted mode coupler elements will be immediately apparent to one skilled in the art. The asymmetric couplers can be defined by lithography on a silica-on-silicon planar waveguide circuit 124, for example. The gratings can be impressed by actinic illumination or chemical indiffusion, outdiffusion, or etching. The input signal containing a multiplicity of wavelength channels 132 travels down the input waveguide. Light of a
25 particular wavelength is reflected into a particular dissimilar waveguide 140 according the periodicity of the grating 128. The dissimilar waveguide 140 is adiabatically tapered to evolve into an output waveguide segment 134 whose propagation constant is identical to that of the input waveguide 132. Light at wavelengths other than those to be demultiplexed exit the planar waveguide circuit at the output 138.

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EXAMPLE 9: ADD/DROP FABRICATION #1

One optical fiber whose index profile is illustrated in FIG. 2b, where the doped portion of the cladding 200 extends out to a diameter of 40 μm and the core 180 is 8 μm ,
35 is pretapered such that the diameter is reduced from 125 μm to 95 μm over a length of approximately 5 mm. The pretapering is accomplished by pulling on opposite ends of the optical fiber while heating the optical fiber with an oxygen-hydrogen torch. A second untapered optical fiber with the same index profile as in FIG. 2b is then placed

longitudinally adjacent to the first fiber. The two fibers are subsequently fused and elongated by pulling on opposite ends of the optical fibers while heating with the same oxygen-hydrogen torch. The pulling ceases when the diameter of the fused waist is 5 μm . The coupler waist is immediately exposed to a UV interference pattern generated by
5 illuminating a silica phase mask of period 1.06 μm with a beam of 248 nm illumination. This produces an optical interference pattern with a period of 0.5 μm . The energy per pulse of the illumination is 130 mJ, the pulse duration is 10 ns and the repetition rate is 20 Hz. The grating is recorded for 20 seconds. The fused region of the fiber is subsequently bonded to a silica half-tube to provide mechanical strength. The wavelength trace of light
10 backwards coupled into the drop fiber is illustrated in FIG. 18. The center wavelength of the backwards coupled light is 1520 nm, and the full width half maximum of the reflectivity peak is approximately 1 nm. The separation of the backreflected wavelength from the backwards coupled wavelength is 15 nm.

15 EXAMPLE 10: ADD/DROP FABRICATION #2

The fused coupler can be fabricated using the same steps as in EXAMPLE 9, except that the pretaper of the first fiber is introduced by etching the cladding with nominally 40% HF acid in the central region of the fiber where subsequent fusion and elongation to a
20 second fiber takes place. The etch rate is typically 3 μm per minute, and the etching process takes approximately 10 minutes.

EXAMPLE 11: HIGH-REJECTION ADD/DROP FILTER

25 Rejection is a performance parameter of an add/drop filter that describes how completely the optical energy at a particular wavelength is removed from the throughput port. High rejection of a particular wavelength at a particular output port means that very little optical energy at that particular wavelength is present at that output port. WDM
30 systems require high rejection add/drop filters. FIG. 19 illustrates a high rejection, all fiber add/drop filter. A first grating of period Λ_{g1} 320 is recorded in the coupler waist as in EXAMPLE 5 to backwards couple a particular wavelength into the drop output port 310. A second grating of period Λ_{g2} 330 is recorded in the throughput fiber 340 to backreflect that same wavelength 315. This second grating removes any residual signal at the drop wavelength and redirects it to the dump port 350 by reflection off the first grating 320.
35 Rejections greater than -50 dB are possible by this method.

EXAMPLE 12: DESTRUCTIVE INTERFERENCE OF UNDESIED BACK-REFLECTIONS

As in EXAMPLE 11, an additional grating 430 can be recorded in the throughput optical fiber 435 to reflect light entering the input port 410 at a wavelength λ_2 445 equal to the wavelength of an undesired backreflection 440 (FIG. 20). To adjust the optical phase of this backreflected signal 445 such that it destructively interferes with the backreflection 440 from the grating 420 impressed in the coupler waist, a region 425 of the throughput optical fiber between the two gratings is uniformly exposed to change the background index of refraction within the optical fiber until the two backreflected waves interfere destructively. This technique is effective to remove undesirable backreflections weaker than 50%. This results in a clean transmission spectra (light at output port 435 divided by light power at input 410) with only a single drop channel (at wavelength λ_1) 455 exiting drop port 400 in the spectral range of interest.

EXAMPLE 13: SPECTRAL CLEANUP FILTERS

In WDM optical fiber links consisting of a cascade of EDFA's, spontaneous emission noise from the first few amplifiers grows as it passes through subsequent amplifier stages, leading to an undesirable increase in background noise. This background noise is called amplified spontaneous emission. A spectral cleanup filter which routes only the desired wavelengths to the drop port, while dumping all other wavelengths to the throughput port, provides a means of reducing noise. In this example, a predetermined multiplicity of grating periods are impressed within the coupling region to generate the desired drop channel wavelength characteristics. A spectral cleanup filter for 8 WDM channels would consist of the standard add/drop filter but with 8 gratings of predetermined periodicity impressed within the coupler waist. These gratings can be recorded either at the same or at separate locations. The grating period and grating strength would be chosen to route only the desired wavelengths to the drop port with a predetermined drop efficiency. This device can act simultaneously as a gain flattening filter by selecting the drop efficiency of each wavelength channel to compensate for the wavelength dependence of the EDFA gain profile.

EXAMPLE 14: BIDIRECTIONAL SPLITTERS

Two channel WDM facilitates bidirectional communications for applications such as cable TV and telephony. For instance, the forward going signal may be a modulated optical carrier at λ_1 , and the backward going signal may be a modulated optical carrier at

λ_2 . To split the forward and backward going signals, an add/drop filter at either λ_1 or λ_2 is used. If the splitter drops λ_1 , then the forward going signal is routed to the drop port and the backward going signal exits unchanged from the original fiber. If the splitter drops λ_2 , then the backward going signal is routed to the drop port and the forward going signal exits unchanged from the original fiber.

EXAMPLE 15: TAPERED FIBER GRATING FILTERS

While the grating assisted mode coupler may be fabricated by elongating and fusing two or more fibers in a central region, important devices can also be fabricated by elongating individual fibers instead. While the grating assisted mode coupler is a three or more-port device, this tapered fiber grating is a two-port device. Bragg gratings recorded in air-clad waveguides such as those formed in tapered fiber waists exhibit several performance advantages that make these devices attractive as WDM in-line filters for those cases in which the routing capability of a grating assisted mode coupler is not needed. The first advantage is that the process of elongating a fiber under an oxygen-hydrogen torch enhances the photosensitivity of the fiber waist, resulting in stronger gratings and lower exposures. A second advantage results from the large numerical aperture or strong light confinement of the air-clad glass waveguide structure, which diminishes the amount of optical energy coupled into lossy cladding and radiation modes by the grating. The multimode nature of the waveguide in the waist region further allows gratings to be defined which couple light between different optical modes.

CONCLUSIONS

It should now be appreciated that the present invention and all of its exemplifications provide a wavelength selective optical coupler displaying a variety of advantages. Firstly, an asymmetric coupling region impressed with a transversely asymmetric index grating results in a large coupling constant κ . The coupling is inherently larger than the evanescent coupling of grating assisted directional couplers, which achieve smaller overlap integrals, since the waveguides in the coupling region are not merged into a single waveguide. Secondly, by fabricating these devices using fused fibers drawn down to extremely narrow coupler waist diameters, the wavelength separation between backreflected and backcoupled light is maximized and because of the transverse asymmetry of the grating, the strength of the backreflection is minimized. Thirdly, by operating in the reflection mode, these devices are robust under slight changes in the index modulation over time, an advantage over transmission devices prevalent in the art. Fourthly, the all-fiber, all-glass example is environmentally stable and low loss. More conventional devices such

as D-core fiber couplers require bonding the coupling region together using epoxies, for instance, which are susceptible to environmental degradation. Fifthly, the grating assisted mode coupler exhibits high wavelength stability because its all-silica fabrication is inherently temperature stable. Sixthly, the reduction of the diameter of the coupler at the waist and the use of an hydrogen flame to provide heat dramatically enhance the rate and amount of hydrogen indiffusion, thereby enhancing the photosensitivity and index change of the coupler waist under actinic illumination.

The wavelength selective optical fiber devices disclosed herein have a variety of applications. In one application, a coupler is used to add or drop optical signals for communication via a common transmission path. In another application, a device is used to compensate for the chromatic dispersion in standard optical fibers at 1.55 μm . In another application, a device introduces a wavelength dependent loss for flattening the gain of an Er-doped fiber amplifier. In another application, a number of couplers are used to multiplex/demultiplex several wavelength channels onto or from a single waveguide with low loss. In another application, the device is used as a spectral cleanup filter. A person understanding this invention may now conceive of alternative structures and embodiments or variations of the above. All of those which fall within the scope of the claims appended hereto are considered to be part of the present invention.

CLAIMS

We claim:

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1. An optical fiber coupler comprising:

(a) a length of first optical fiber,

(b) a length of second optical fiber including a core and a photosensitive cladding,

(c) said lengths of first and second optical fibers being tapered to a central region

10 having a length of reduced cross-sectional area, the fibers being longitudinally fused along the length of reduced area to form a coupling region, the coupling region including an index of refraction grating, the period of said grating being chosen to couple a forward propagating mode of said first optical fiber to a backward propagating mode of said second optical fiber.

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2. An optical fiber coupler in accordance with claim 1 wherein said grating is transversely asymmetric.

3. An optical fiber coupler in accordance with claim 1 wherein said first and second optical
20 fibers are dissimilar in cross sectional dimension upon entering the length of reduced cross sectional area.

4. An optical fiber coupler in accordance with claim 1 wherein at least one of said optical
25 fibers is single mode at a predetermined wavelength.

25

5. An optical fiber coupler in accordance with claim 1 wherein said second optical fiber has a cladding containing at least 0.5 mol % of a dopant from the class of materials including Germanium, Boron and Fluorine.

30 6. An optical fiber coupler in accordance with claim 1 wherein the doping of the cladding is selected such that the index of refraction is substantially uniform throughout the cladding.

35 7. An optical fiber coupler in accordance with claim 1 wherein said optical fibers are of dissimilar index of refraction entering the central region.

-
8. A optical waveguide coupler comprising:
- (a) a first and second waveguide, said first and second waveguides being merged along a predetermined length to form a coupling region;
 - (b) an index of refraction grating in the coupling region, the period of said grating being chosen to couple a propagating mode of said first waveguide at a first wavelength with a propagating mode of said second waveguide of said first wavelength.
- 5
9. An optical fiber comprising
- (a) a core,
 - (b) a substantially doped cladding concentric with and encompassing the core, the cladding being photosensitized by the dopant such that actinic illumination of exposure < 1 kJ/cm² impresses an index of refraction change > 10⁻⁵ in the doped cladding.
- 10
10. An optical fiber in accordance with claim 9 wherein said fiber is single mode at a predetermined wavelength, and the cladding of said optical fiber contains at least 0.5 mol % Germanium in a region thereof.
- 15
11. An optical fiber coupler in accordance with claim 9 wherein the doping of the cladding is selected such that the index of refraction is substantially uniform or matched throughout the entire cladding.
- 20
12. An optical fiber in accordance with claim 9 wherein said fiber is tapered down to a small waist region and includes an index of refraction grating in the waist region.
- 25
13. An optical fiber in accordance with claim 9 wherein said cladding of said optical fiber contains at least 0.5 mol % of materials from the class comprising Boron and Fluorine in a region thereof.
- 30
14. An optical fiber in accordance with claim 9 wherein said core of said optical fiber partially contains at least 0.5 mol % Tantalum.
- 35
15. A waveguide coupler comprising
- (a) a multiplicity of waveguides greater than two longitudinally merged in a central coupling region into a single waveguide,
 - (b) said coupling region having one or more index of refraction gratings.

16. A waveguide coupler in accordance with claim 15 wherein said waveguides are single mode optical fibers, and the first and second waveguides are of dissimilar cross sectional dimensions upon entering the merged coupling region.
- 5 17. A waveguide coupler in accordance with claim 15 wherein said first and second waveguides are of dissimilar index of refraction upon entering the merged coupling region, and wherein said index of refraction grating is transversely asymmetric.
- 10 18. A device for adding a channel at one or more particular wavelengths from a second optical waveguide to a first optical waveguide transmitting a number of wavelengths comprising
- 15 a grating assisted mode coupler connected to both optical waveguides, said coupler including one or more index of refraction gratings that are transversely asymmetric, the periods of said index of refraction gratings being chosen to redirect the added channel of said particular wavelengths from the second optical waveguide into said first optical waveguide.
19. A device for dropping a channel at one or more particular wavelengths from a first optical waveguide to a second optical waveguide comprising
- 20 a grating assisted mode coupler connected to both optical waveguides, said coupler including one or more index of refraction gratings that are transversely asymmetric, the periods of said index of refraction gratings being chosen to redirect the dropped channel of said particular wavelengths from the first optical waveguide into said second optical waveguide.
- 25 20. A wavelength dependent loss element for optical wave energy comprising
- a grating assisted mode coupler, including one or more index of refraction gratings having predetermined modulation to generate the desired wavelength dependent loss in the wave energy at selected wavelengths.
- 30 21. A device for demultiplexing a multitude of signal channels at particular wavelengths from an input waveguide to different ones of a multitude of output waveguides, including a multitude of grating assisted mode couplers, each possessing an index of refraction grating whose period is chosen to redirect a signal channel of a selected wavelength from said input waveguide into one of said output waveguides.
- 35 22. A device in accordance with claim 21 wherein said device is formed on a planar waveguide circuit.

23. A device in accordance with claim 21 wherein said device includes a multitude of fused fiber, grating assisted mode couplers connected in series.
- 5 24. A device in accordance with claim 21 wherein said device includes a multitude of fused fiber, grating assisted mode couplers joined in a hierarchial tree such that the input waveguide branches into multiple output waveguides.
- 10 25. A device in accordance with claim 21 wherein said input waveguide branches into N output waveguides and light signal at each particular wavelength propagates through only $\log_2 N$ of the total number N-1 of individual grating assisted mode couplers.
- 15 26. A device in accordance with claim 21 wherein said device includes a multitude of fused fiber, grating assisted mode couplers sharing a common coupling region.
- 20 27. A device for multiplexing a multitude of channels at particular wavelengths from a multitude of input waveguides to an output waveguide including a multitude of grating assisted mode couplers, each possessing an index of refraction grating whose period is chosen to redirect a channel of said particular wavelength from one of said input waveguides into said output waveguide.
- 25 28. A device in accordance with claim 27 wherein multiplexer is formed on a planar waveguide circuit.
- 30 29. A device in accordance with claim 27 wherein multiplexer includes a multitude of fused fiber, grating assisted mode couplers connected in series.
- 30 30. A device in accordance with claim 27 wherein said fused fiber, grating assisted mode couplers are joined in a heirarchical tree such that the multiple input waveguide branches converge into a single output waveguides.
- 35 31. A device in accordance with claim 30 wherein N input waveguides converge into a single output waveguide such that the light signals at each particular wavelength are routed to propagate through only $\log_2 N$ of the total number N-1 of individual grating assisted mode couplers.

32. A device in accordance with claim 27 wherein said device includes a multitude of fused fiber, grating assisted mode couplers physically joined such that they share a common coupling region:

5 33. A waveguide coupler comprising:

(a) a first and second waveguide,

(b) said first and second waveguides being merged longitudinally along a fraction of their length to form a coupling region,

10 (c) said coupling region including an index of refraction reflection grating, the period of said grating being chosen to couple the propagating mode E_1 with local propagation vector β_1 of said first waveguide, into the propagating mode E_2 with local propagation vector β_2 of said second waveguide.

(d) the form of said grating $n(x,z)$ being chosen such that the coupling strength $|K|$ for an optical wave of angular frequency ω ,

15

$$|K| = \left| \frac{\omega \epsilon}{4} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \Delta(n^2(x,z)) E_1(x) E_2(x) dx \right|$$

is nonzero.

20 34. A waveguide coupler in accordance with claim 33 wherein said coupling strength $|K|$ is greater than 1 cm^{-1} .

35. A waveguide coupler in accordance with claim 33 wherein said first and second waveguides are single mode optical fibers of dissimilar index of refraction profiles in regions adjacent to said coupling region.

25

36. A waveguide coupler in accordance with claim 33 wherein said first and second waveguides are sufficiently dissimilar such that

30

$$\frac{|\beta_1| - |\beta_2|}{|\beta_1| + |\beta_2|} > 0.0001 .$$

37. A waveguide coupler in accordance with claim 33 wherein said index of refraction grating is of the form:

$$n_1(x,z) = n_0 + \Delta n_g \sin \left(\frac{2\pi}{\Lambda_g} z \right) u(x) + \Delta n_f u(x) ,$$

5

where Δn_g is in excess of 10^{-5} and $u(x)$ is the Heaviside step function.

38. A waveguide coupler in accordance with claim 33 wherein said index of refraction grating is of the form:

10

$$n_{II}(x,z) = n_0 + \Delta n_g \sin 2\pi \left(\frac{z}{\Lambda_g} + \frac{x}{2d} \right) ,$$

where Δn_g is in excess of 10^{-5} .

15 39. A waveguide coupler in accordance with claims 33 wherein said period of said index of refraction grating is prescribed by

$$\Lambda_g = \frac{2\pi}{|\beta_1| + |\beta_2|} ,$$

20 where β_1 and β_2 are the propagation vectors of the two optical modes to be coupled.

40. A waveguide coupler in accordance with claim 33 wherein said optical modes E_1 and E_2 are LP_{01} and LP_{11} .

25 41. A waveguide coupler in accordance with claim 33 wherein said optical modes E_1 and E_2 are HE_{11} and TE_{01} .

42. An optical fiber propagation device with adjacent, longitudinal waveguide sections comprising:

- 30 (a) a first section with first and second optical fibers of like nominal core and cladding diameters,
- (b) a second adjacent section with first and second optical fibers decreasing in diameter,
- (c) a third adjacent section with first and second reduced diameter optical fibers
- 35 being longitudinally merged to form a coupler waist containing an index of refraction grating,

- (d) a fourth adjacent section with first and second optical fibers increasing in diameter,
- (e) a fifth adjacent section with first and second optical fibers returning to the same core and cladding dimensions of the first section, and
- 5 (g) the first through fifth sections being coupled in series.
43. A device in accordance with claim 42 wherein said coupler waist has a circular cross section.
- 10 44. A device in accordance with claim 42 wherein said coupler waist has an elliptical cross section.
45. A device in accordance with claim 42 wherein said coupler waist has a dumbbell-like cross section.
- 15 46. A device in accordance with claim 42 further including a section between the first and second sections in which said first fiber decreases in diameter and said second fiber remains substantially constant in diameter.
- 20 47. An article in accordance with claim 42 wherein said first and second optical fibers have dissimilar indices of refraction.
48. An article in accordance with claim 42 wherein said first and said second optical fibers are single mode.
- 25 49. An article in accordance with claim 42 wherein said first and said second fibers have the same core and cladding dimensions.
50. An optical waveguide propagation device with adjacent, longitudinal waveguide sections with different beam propagation characteristics comprising:
- 30 (a) a first section with dissimilar first and second waveguides, and
- (b) a second section coupled to the first, wherein the first and second waveguides are longitudinally merged to form a single waveguide including an index of refraction grating.
- 35 51. A single mode photosensitive cladding optical fiber comprising
- (a) a core of about 8 to 9 μm diameter,

- (b) a cladding of about 125 μm diameter concentric with and encompassing said core,
- (c) cladding material including sufficient doping to change the index of refraction of the doped cladding material by $> 10^{-5}$ upon subjecting to actinic illumination of exposure < 1 kJ cm^{-2} .

52. An optical fiber according to claim 51 wherein said dopant is Germanium and the cladding has a distributed dopant such that it is substantially photosensitive.
53. An optical fiber according to claim 51 wherein other dopants such as Fluorine are added to form a uniform index of refraction throughout the cladding.
54. An optical waveguide device comprising an optical waveguide containing a transversely asymmetric index of refraction grating within the light confining region of the optical waveguide,
said grating being configured to substantially couple optical energy from a single forward propagating optical mode to a backward propagating, orthogonal optical mode at a particular wavelength.
55. An article in accordance with claim 54, whereby said transversely asymmetric property of said grating at spatial period Λ_g comprises disposing the grating with the perpendicular bisector inclined to the grating planes by an angle approximately equal to $\tan^{-1}(\Lambda_g/2d)$ relative to the longitudinal axis of the waveguide, where $2d$ is substantially equal to the mode field diameter.
56. A wavelength selective optical energy controlling device comprising:
at least two optical waveguides each having a core and cladding for confining optical energy, and
the optical waveguides including an intermediate wave interchange region in which reduced diameter waveguide lengths are merged longitudinally into a composite section in which waves are propagated substantially in the original cladding material, the cladding material therein including an index of refraction grating.
57. A device as set forth in claim 56 wherein the core has a greater index of refraction than the cladding and the core is too small in the interchange region to guide a substantial fraction of the wave energy.

58. A wave interchange region supporting multiple wavelengths in a forward propagating mode, comprising

5 a pair of reduced dimension and physically merged optical waveguide fibers, each having its transverse dimension reduced such that waves substantially escape the material comprising the original cores and propagate substantially in the material comprising the original cladding, the physically merged waveguides forming a common waveguide section,

the common waveguide section being photosensitized and including an index of refraction grating having a periodicity reflecting light at a selected wavelength.

10

59. An article in accordance with claim 58 in which said index of refraction grating is impressed in the material comprising the original cladding and the waves extend beyond such material during propagation, and wherein the grating is transversely asymmetric.

15

60. A wavelength selective device for use in optical wave propagation, comprising a pair of optical waveguides each having a central core and cladding, the two waveguides being united along a merged waist region of substantially reduced cross section and including a grating in the material which originally comprised the cladding of said optical waveguides, the two waveguides being tapered down to form the merged region.

20

61. A wavelength selective device for controlling optical wave propagation composed of at least two optical waveguides which support multiple wavelengths, including a selected wavelength in a forward transmission mode, the device comprising:

25 a merged region uniting the two waveguides and forming a common propagation section in which wave energy is propagated in two orthogonal modes extending outwardly from the merged region, and

an index of refraction grating in the merged region interacting with the forward transmission mode to redirect the optical wave at the selected wavelength into a backward transmission mode.

30

62. An article in accordance with claim 61 in which said orthogonal modes physically overlap substantially in said merged region, and the waveguides taper adiabatically into the merged region.

35

63. A wave interchange region supporting multiple wavelengths in a forward and backward propagating mode in optical waveguides having original cores and cladding about the cores, comprising

- a pair of optical fiber lengths fused and elongated to a reduced diameter waist region such that V numbers of original single mode cores are reduced by a factor greater than 2 in the vicinity of the reduced diameter waist region, such that optical waves propagated along said reduced diameter waist region substantially escape the material comprising the original cores and propagate substantially in the material comprising the original cladding,
- wherein the reduced diameter waist region is photosensitive, and the reduced diameter waist region includes an index of refraction grating having a periodicity reflecting a selected wavelength.
64. A wavelength selective optical energy controlling device comprising:
at least two optical waveguides each having a core material and cladding material for confining propagating optical energy, and
an intermediate wave interchange region characterized by reduced diameter waveguide lengths integral with the optical waveguides and merged longitudinally into a composite section in which waves overlap in a substantially non-evanescent manner, the cladding material of reduced diameter in said composite section including an index of refraction grating.
65. A wavelength selective optical energy controlling device comprising:
at least two optical waveguides each having a core and cladding for confining propagating optical energy, and
an intermediate wave interchange region characterized by reduced diameter waveguide lengths merged longitudinally into a composite section in which waves are propagated substantially in what was originally the material comprising the cladding, the cladding material including an index of refraction grating,
the waveguides being merged such that the optical mode of an input optical waveguide is transformed adiabatically into a single orthogonal supermode of the composite section.
said waveguides supporting optical modes which transform adiabatically and in a one-to-one manner into different orthogonal supermodes of said intermediate wave interchange region.
66. A wavelength selective optical energy controlling device comprising:
at least two optical waveguides each having a core and cladding for confining propagating optical energy, and
an intermediate wave interchange region characterized by reduced diameter waveguide lengths merged longitudinally into a composite section in which waves are

propagated substantially in what was originally the material comprising the cladding, and the cladding material including an index of refraction grating,

5 said intermediate wave interchange region supporting orthogonal supermodes which transform adiabatically and in a one-to-one manner into different optical modes of the output optical waveguides.

67. A method of fabricating a wavelength selective optical coupler comprising the steps of:

- 10 (a) clamping a first optical fiber at spaced apart points,
 (b) pretapering said first optical fiber by separating the clamped points longitudinally while locally heating said first optical fiber between the clamped points to a temperature sufficient to soften the optical fiber,
 (c) clamping a second optical fiber at spaced apart points longitudinally adjacent to first fiber;
15 (d) fusing and elongating the clamped optical fibers in a central region between the spaced apart points by extending clamped points longitudinally while locally heating said first and second optical fibers to softening point, and
 (e) exposing at least a portion of optical fibers in the resulting fused and elongated region to UV illumination to alter the index of refraction with an optical pattern
20 forming a grating.

68. A method according to claim 67 whereby the first fiber is pretapered such that the diameter in the pretapered region is reduced by more than 5%, and wherein said grating pattern is an apodized optical interference pattern.

25

69. A method according to claim 67 including the step of heating said first and second fibers with an oxygen-hydrogen flame.

70. A method of fabricating a wavelength selective optical coupler from two optical
30 fibers comprising the steps of:

- (a) fusing and elongating the optical fibers in a central region by grasping the fibers at spaced apart points and extending spaced apart points longitudinally while locally heating said optical fibers to softening point, and
 (b) exposing at least a portion of optical fibers in the resulting fused and elongated
35 region to illumination to alter the index of refraction.

71. A method according to claim 70 wherein at least one of said optical fibers has a photosensitive cladding, and wherein the illumination is a UV optical interference pattern.

72. A method of fabricating a wavelength selective optical coupler comprising the steps of:
- (a) pretapering said first optical fiber by partially etching at predetermined length of fiber to a diameter that is more than 5% reduced,
 - (b) placing a second optical fiber longitudinally adjacent to said first optical fiber,
 - (c) fusing and elongating the optical fibers in central region by stretching them longitudinally while heating said optical fibers to softening point,
 - (d) exposing at least a portion of the optical fibers in the resulting fused and elongated region to illumination to alter the index of refraction and to form a grating in the coupler.
73. A method of fabricating an index of refraction grating in an optical fiber comprising the steps of:
- (a) clamping an optical fiber between spaced apart points,
 - (b) elongating said optical fiber in central region between the spaced apart points by pulling the fiber longitudinally while locally heating said optical fiber to a softening point to reduce the diameter in the elongated region by a factor of 2 to 100,
 - (c) illuminating at least a portion of the resulting elongated region with radiation to alter the index of refraction with an optical interference pattern.
74. A method according to claim 73 including the further step of photosensitizing the elongated region by heating with an oxygen-hydrogen flame.
75. A method of reducing the optical power of a light signal at a particular wavelength exiting the throughput port of an add/drop filter having a first reflection grating and a dump port by:
- (a) recording a second reflection grating in the waveguide of the throughput port of the add/drop filter to redirect a significant fraction of the energy at said particular wavelength in said waveguide back into the coupling region,
 - (b) redirecting a substantial fraction of the redirected energy into the dump port of said add/drop filter.
76. A method according to claim 75 wherein said add/drop filter is a grating assisted mode coupler.
77. A method according to claim 75 wherein said second grating is an in-fiber grating.

78. A method of eliminating undesired first backreflection of an optical mode at the input port at a particular wavelength in an add/drop filter with a grating in a coupling region, the filter having an input port and comprising the steps of:

- 5 (a) recording a second reflection grating in the waveguide of the throughput port of an add/drop filter that reflects said optical mode at said particular wavelength to generate a second backreflection,
- (b) adjusting the optical phase delay of said second backreflection by exposing the waveguide of the throughput port to actinic illumination in the region of waveguide between and including said grating in coupling region and said second reflection grating,
- 10 (c) continuing said actinic illumination until said optical phase delay is sufficient for second backreflection to destructively interfere with said first backreflection at said input port.

79. A method for compensating for chromatic dispersion of a length of optical fiber comprising the steps of:

- 15 (a) forming a coupler waist length having a longitudinal axis;
- (b) impressing an index of refraction modulation with a spatially varying period between adjacent index maxima along the longitudinal axis of the coupler waist to form a grating assisted mode coupler, and
- 20 (c) coupling said grating assisted mode coupler into a selected position along said length of optical fiber.

80. A method of enhancing the performance of a fused, grating assisted mode coupler comprising the steps of forming the coupler, enhancing the photosensitivity of the coupler
25 to a level such that an actinic illumination exposure to $< 1 \text{ kJ/cm}^2$ impresses an index of refraction change $> 10^{-5}$ within the coupling region, and writing the grating in the coupler with actinic illumination.

81. The method set forth in claim 80 above wherein the step of enhancing the
30 photosensitivity comprises fusing the coupler at least in part with a hydrogen flame.

82. The method of claim 80 wherein the step of enhancing the photosensitivity comprises subjecting the coupler waist region to chemical indiffusion.

35 83. The method of claim 82 above wherein the chemical indiffusion includes the use of H_2 or D_2 gas.

84. The method of claim 80 wherein the step of enhancing the photosensitivity includes chemical outdiffusion.

85. A method of fabricating a grating assisted mode coupler comprising the steps of
5 forming the coupler, depositing a photoresist on coupler, exposing photoresist to patterned illumination, developing photoresist, and impressing a surface grating on coupler by chemical etching.

86. A method of fabricating a fused, grating assisted mode coupler comprising the steps of
10 forming a coupler by longitudinally merging multiple fibers, at least two fibers containing photoinsensitive claddings and at least one fiber possessing a photosensitive cladding, enhancing the photosensitivity of the coupler to a level such that an actinic illumination exposure to $< 1 \text{ kJ/cm}^2$ impresses an index of refraction change $> 10^{-5}$ within the photosensitive portion of the coupling region, and writing the grating in the coupler with
15 actinic illumination.

87. A method for photosensitizing a fiber by
(a) drawing down a fiber with photosensitive cladding to a narrow waist,
(b) exposing said narrow waist to a photosensitizing gas selected from the group
20 consisting of H_2 and D_2 ,
(c) maintaining the exposure for a time sufficient for said photosensitizing gas to permeate the said photosensitive cladding at the location of the said narrow waist, such that actinic illumination exposure of $< 1 \text{ kJ/cm}^2$ impresses an index of refraction change $> 10^{-5}$.

88. A fiber in accordance with claim 87 further including the stage of impressing an index of refraction grating in said narrow waist by said actinic illumination.

89. A method for photosensitizing a fused fiber coupler by
(a) drawing down a multitude of fibers, at least one of which possess
30 photosensitizable claddings, to a narrow coupler waist,
(b) exposing the material originally comprising said photosensitizable claddings within said narrow coupler waist to a photosensitizing gas selected from the group consisting of H_2 and D_2 , and
(c) maintaining the exposure to the gas for a time sufficient for said
35 photosensitizing gas to permeate said narrow coupler waist, such that actinic illumination exposure of $< 1 \text{ kJ/cm}^2$ impresses an index of refraction change $> 10^{-5}$ in the photosensitive portion of the waist..

90. A method of fabricating a single mode photosensitive cladding optical fiber by inside-the-tube vapor deposition process including the step of depositing in excess of 1 mm of Germanium doped silica on the inside wall of an encompassing silica tube such that at least 10% of the cross sectional area of cladding contains Germanium doped silica.

5

91. A method of fabricating a single mode photosensitive cladding optical fiber comprising the step of depositing a layer of silica doped with an index of refraction increasing material on the inner wall of a silica tube, wherein the thickness of the doped silica is larger than the thickness of the wall of the encompassing silica tube.

10

92. A method of impressing an index of refraction grating in a fused coupler waist by providing a mask having periodic variations in thickness,

(a) directing UV radiation through said mask onto said fused coupler waist, and

(b) maintaining UV radiation until a substantial index of refraction change develops

15 in said fused coupler waist.

93. A method according to claim 92 including the step of writing a grating, wherein said index of refraction grating is transversely asymmetric.

20 94. A method according to claim 92, wherein said mask period is equal to twice the desired grating period to be impressed in the fused coupler waist.

95. A method according to claim 92, wherein said UV radiation has a wavelength of 248 or 193 nm.

25

96. A method of impressing an index of refraction grating in a fused coupler waist by

(a) providing a mask having periodic variations in thickness,

(b) providing a transparent spacer of a given thickness in close proximity between said mask and said fused coupler waist,

30 (c) using said spacer to maintain a fixed distance between said mask and said coupler waist,

(d) directing UV radiation through said mask and said spacer onto said fused coupler waist, and

35 (e) maintaining UV radiation until a substantial index of refraction change develops in said fused coupler waist.

97. A method according to claim 96, wherein said fixed distance is in the range of 1 to 200 microns.

98. A method according to claim 96, wherein said spacer is composed of silica glass.

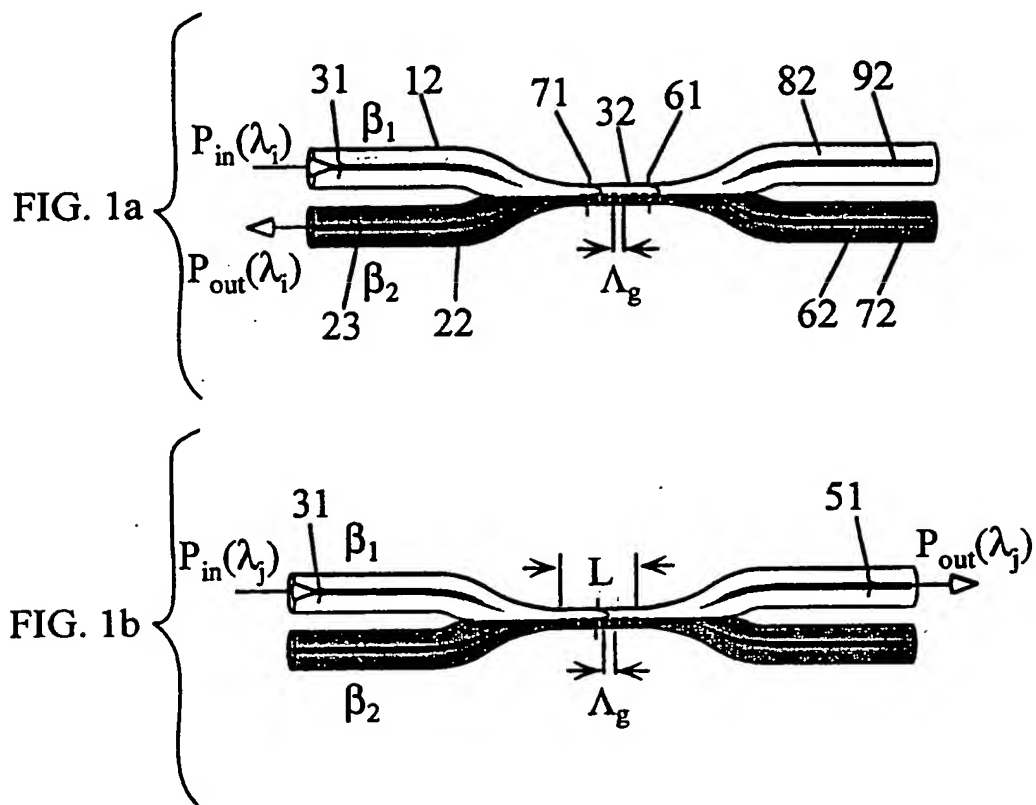


FIG. 2a

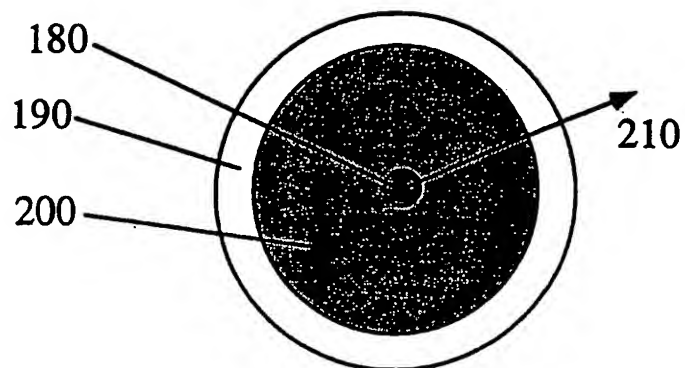
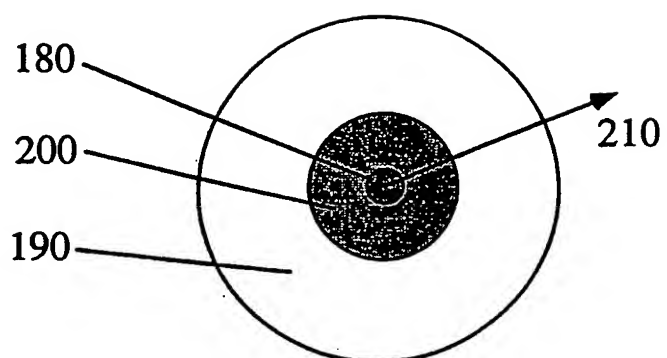


FIG. 2b



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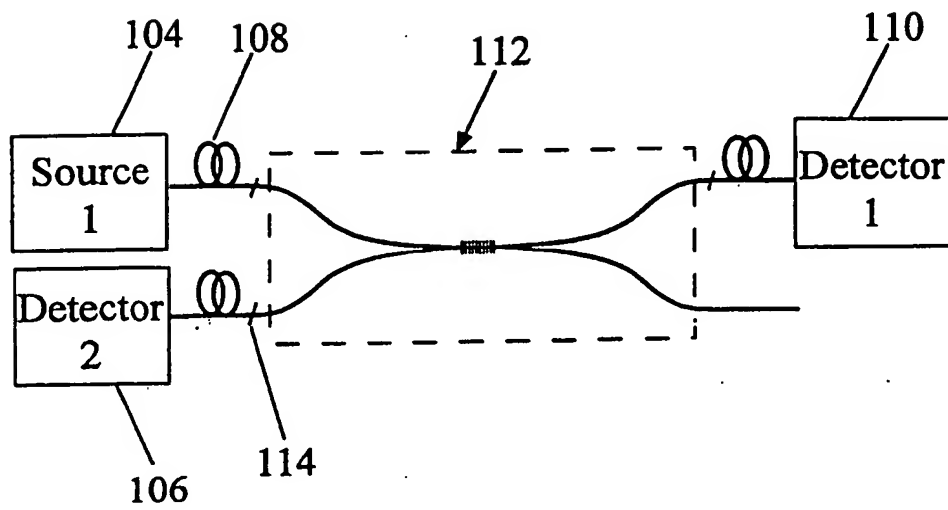
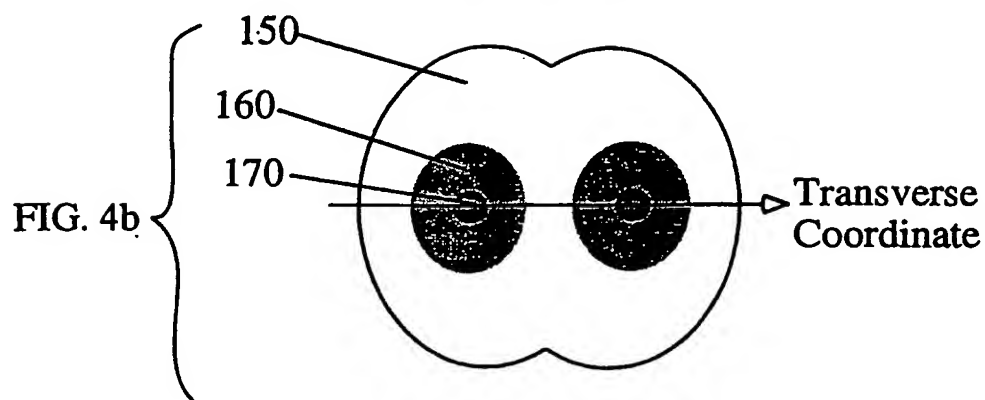
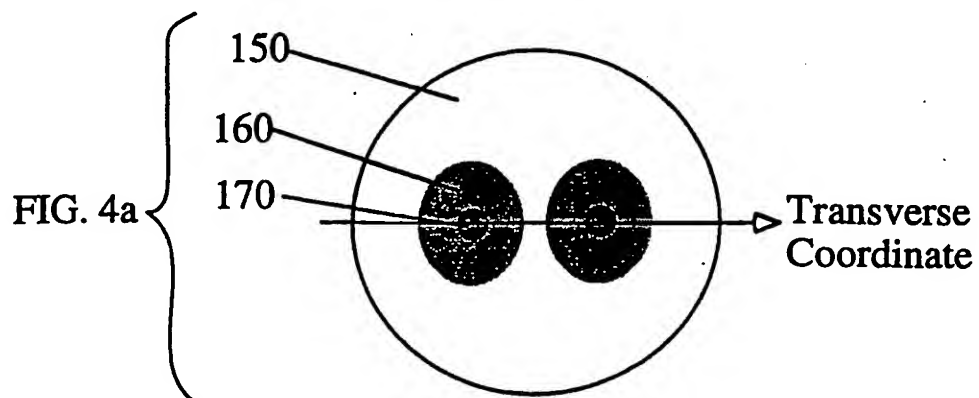


FIG. 3

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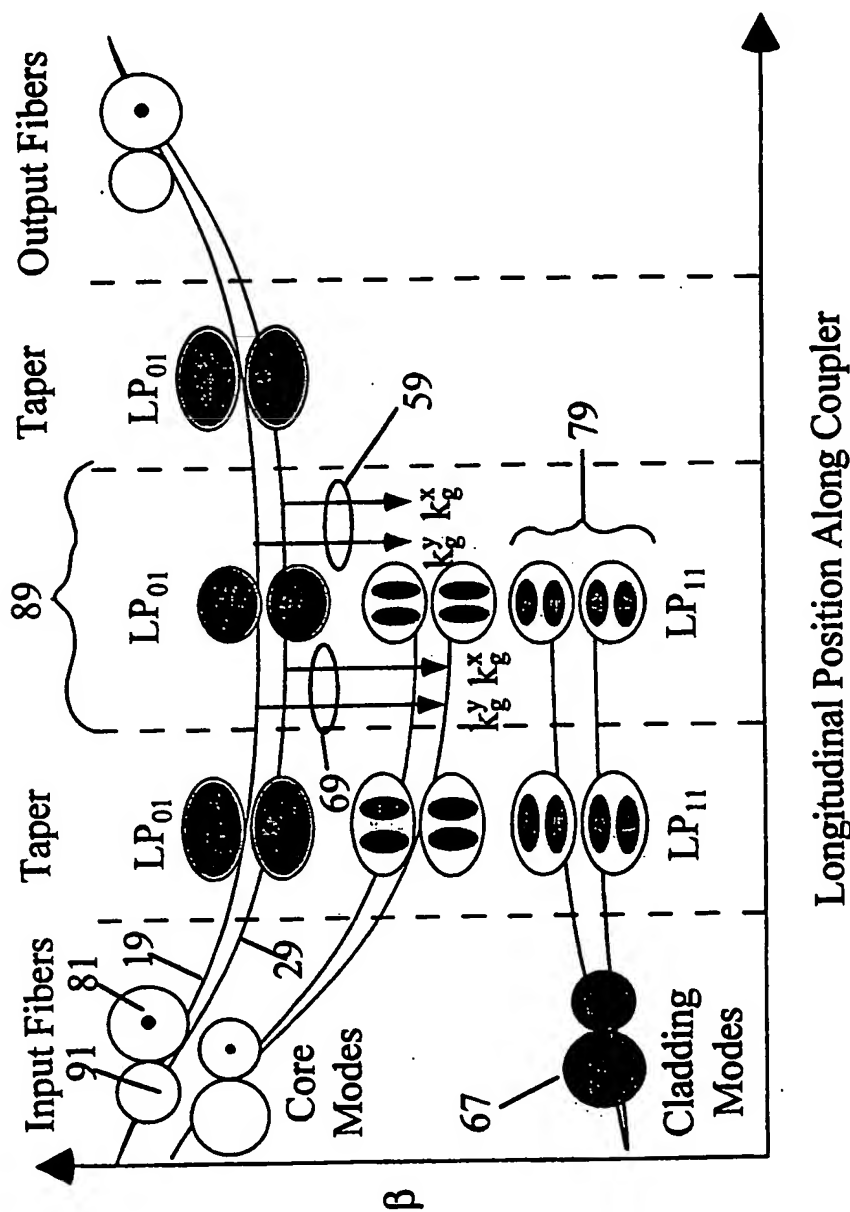
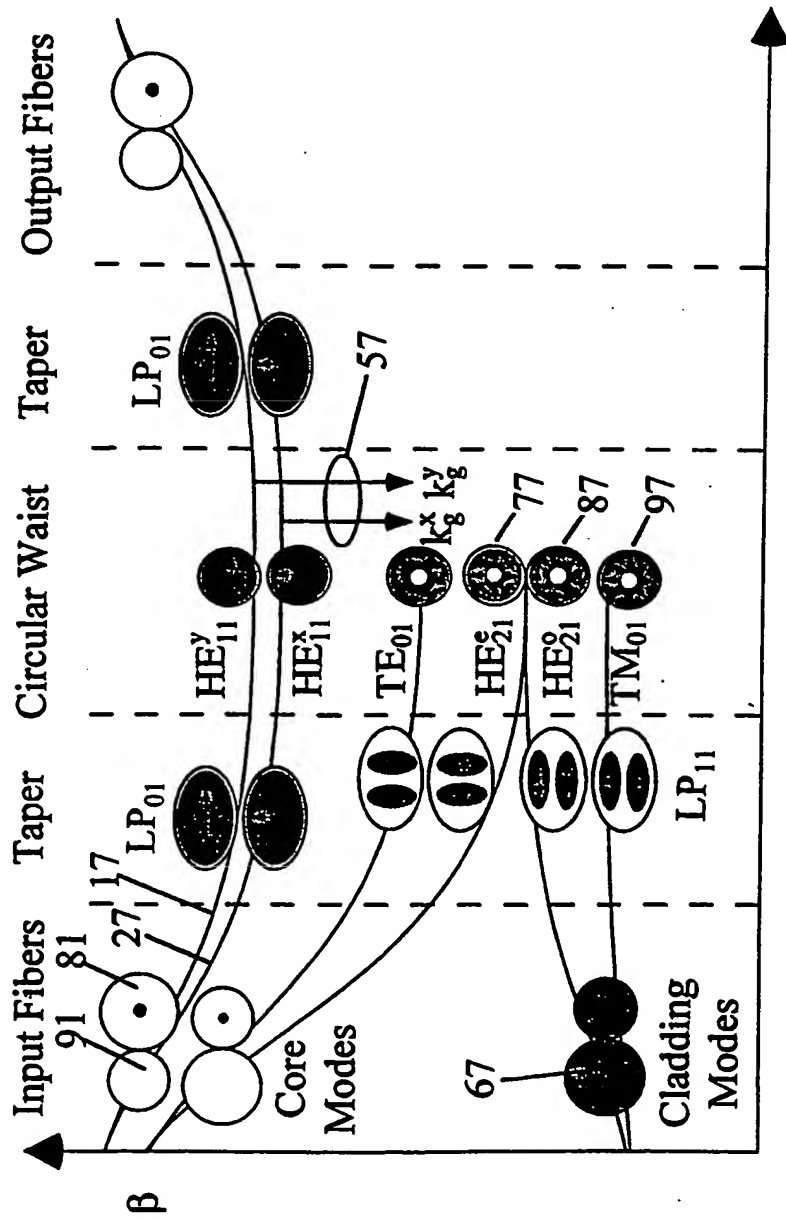


FIG. 5

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Longitudinal Position Along Coupler

FIG. 6

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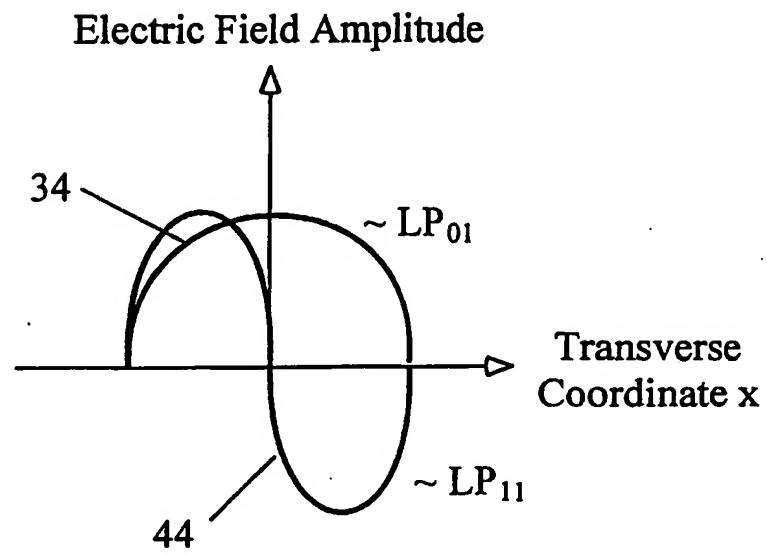


FIG. 7

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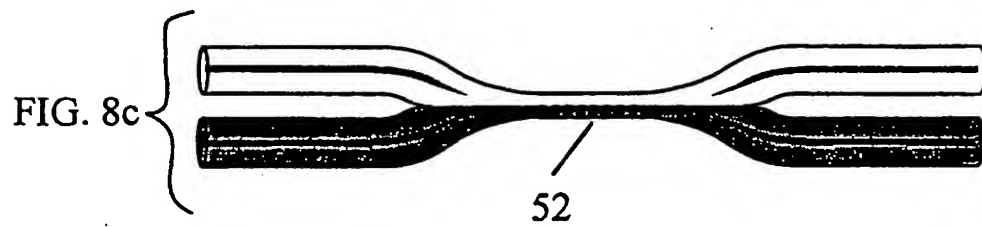
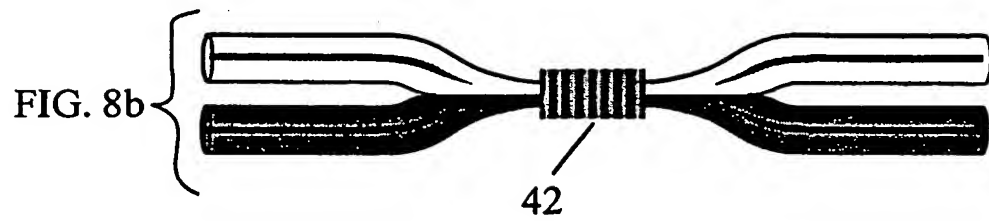
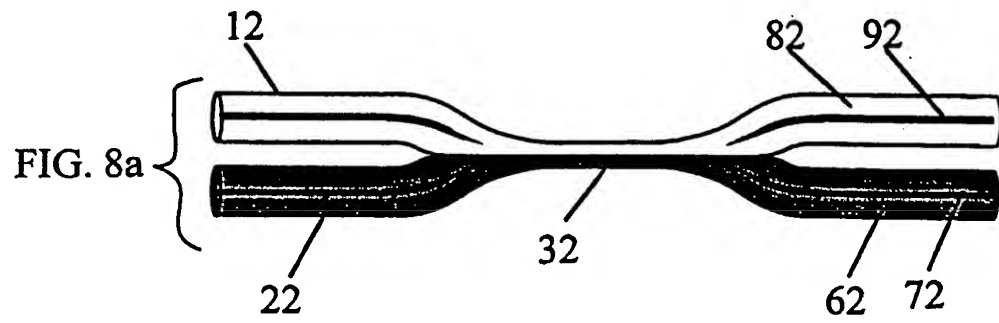


FIG. 9a

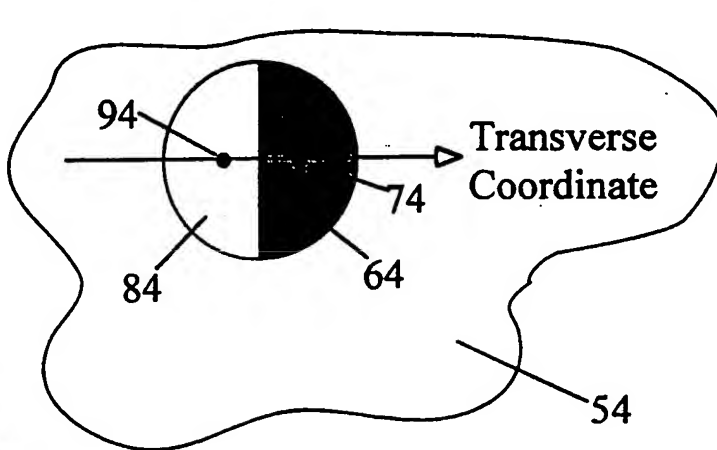
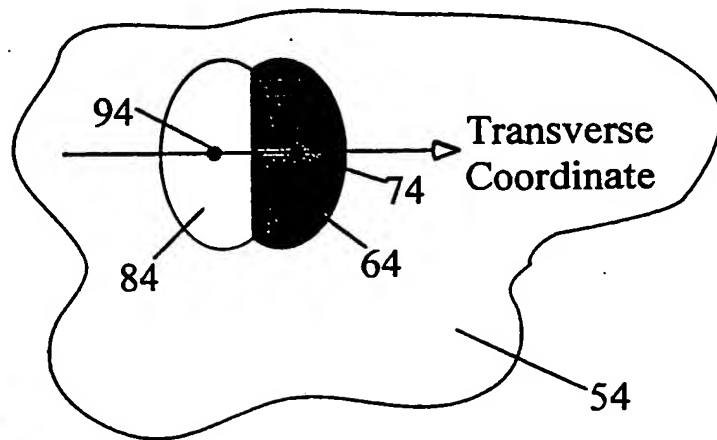
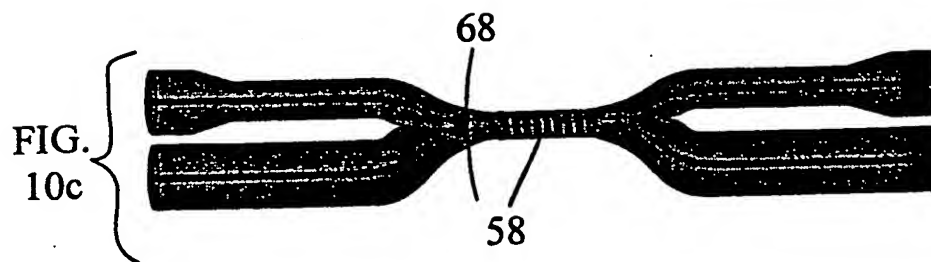
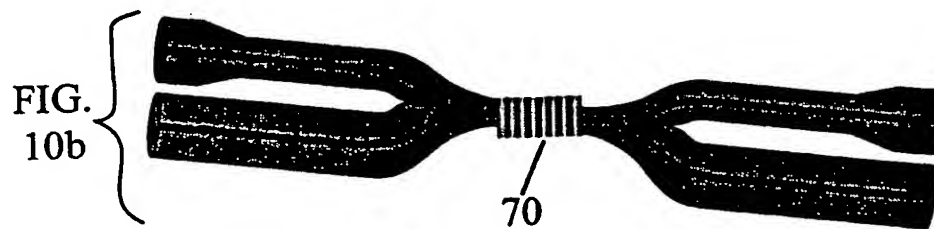
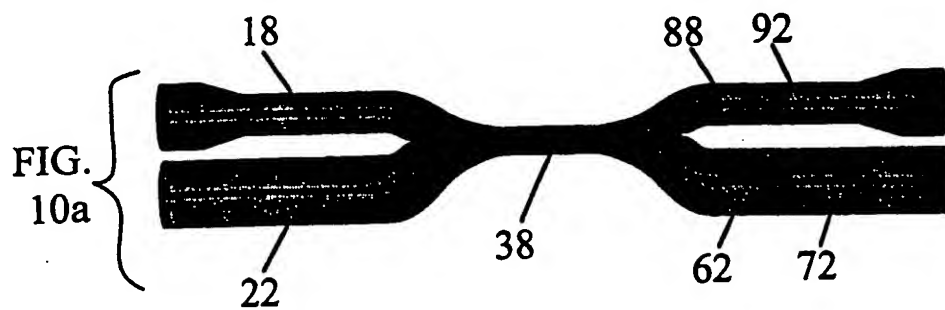


FIG. 9b





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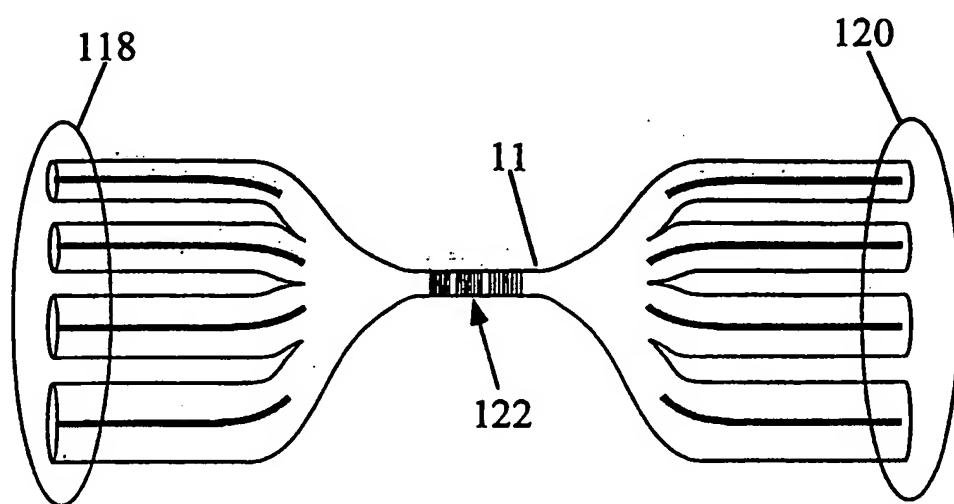


FIG. 11

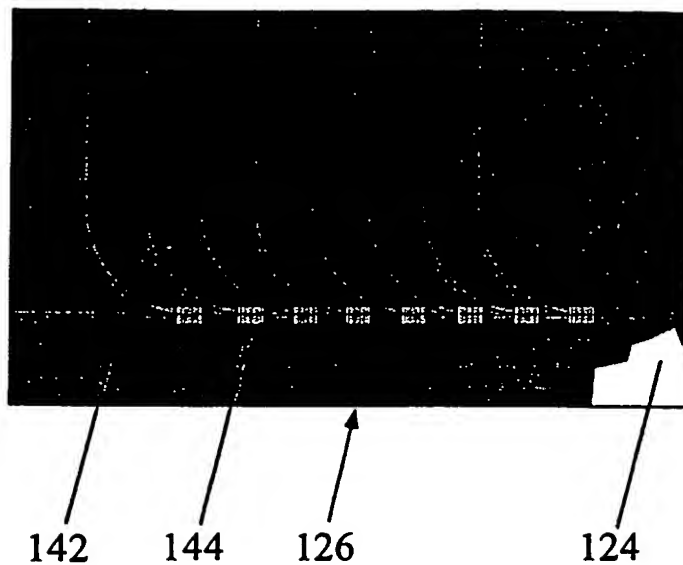
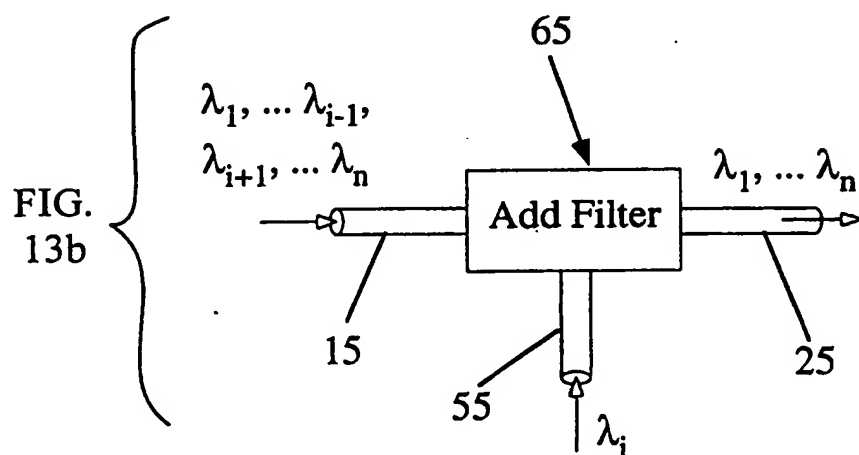
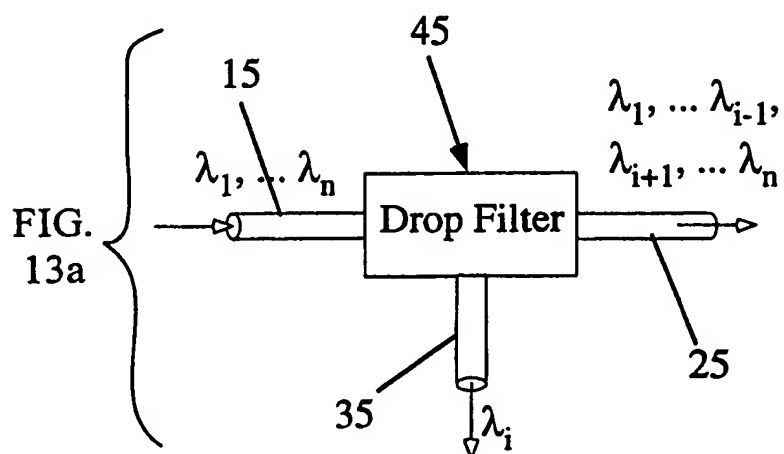


FIG. 12

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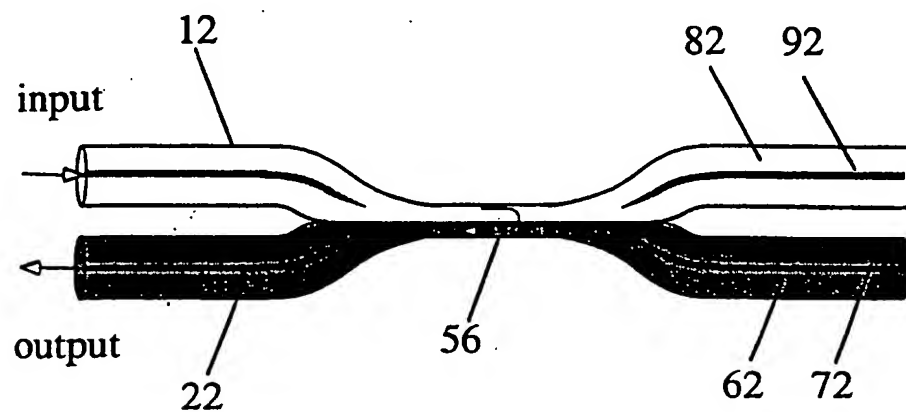


FIG. 14

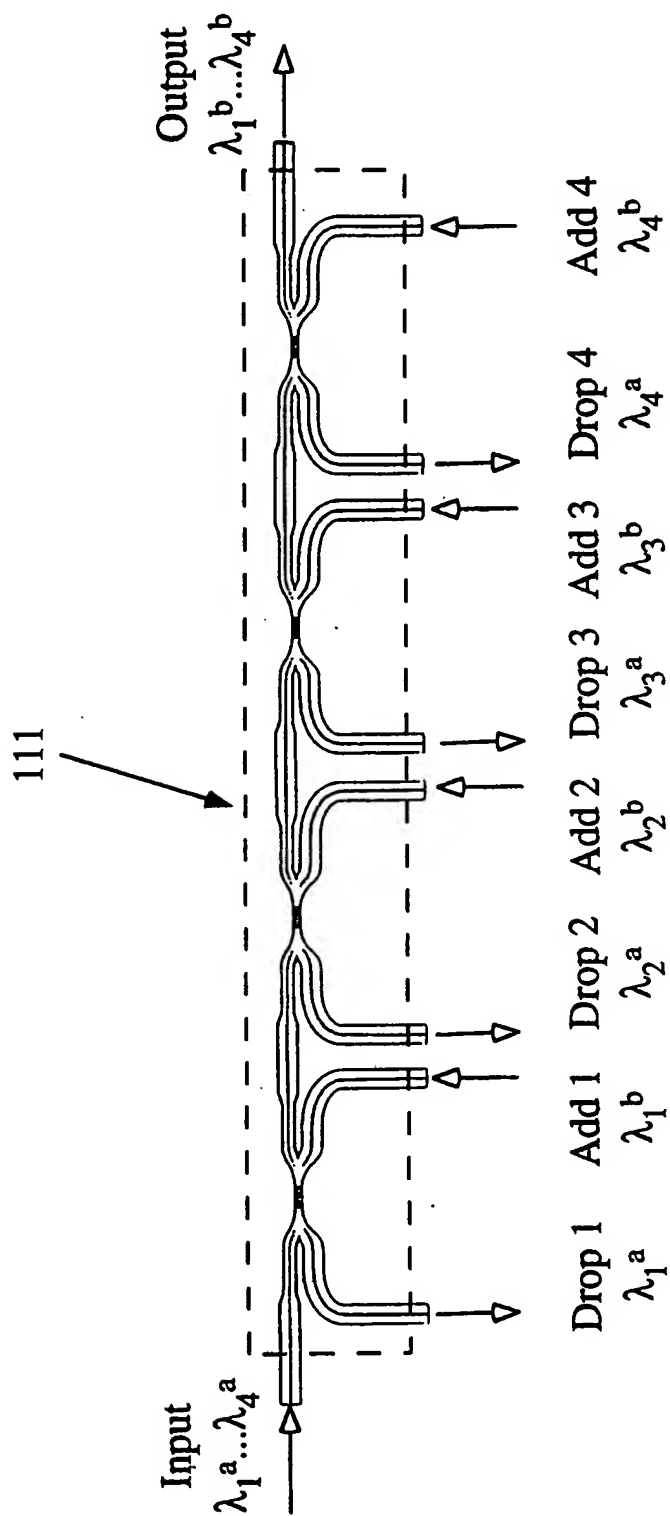


FIG. 15

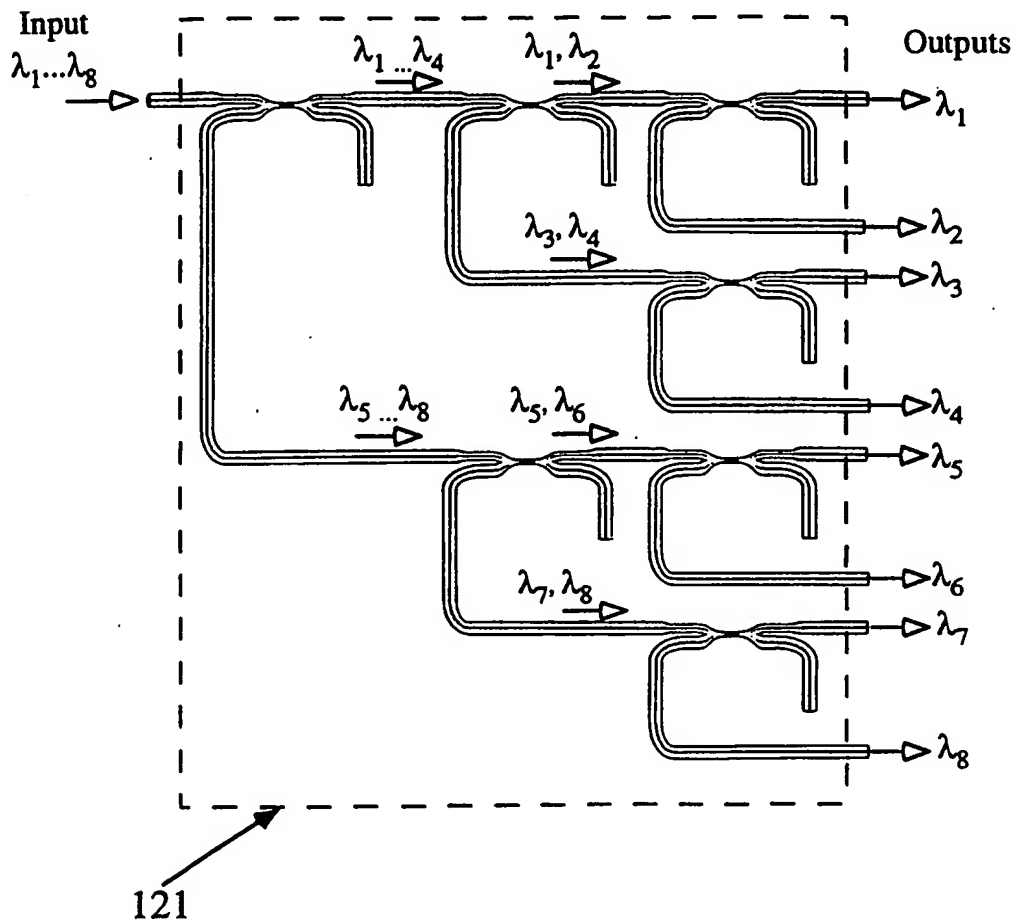


FIG. 16

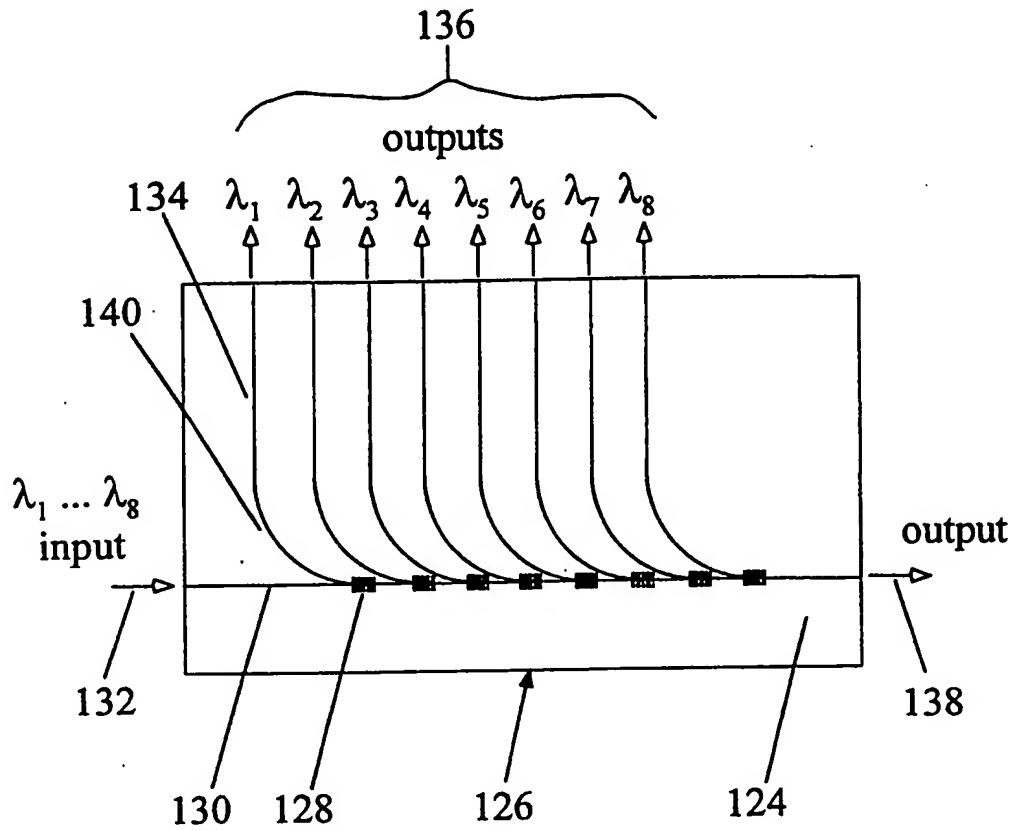


FIG. 17

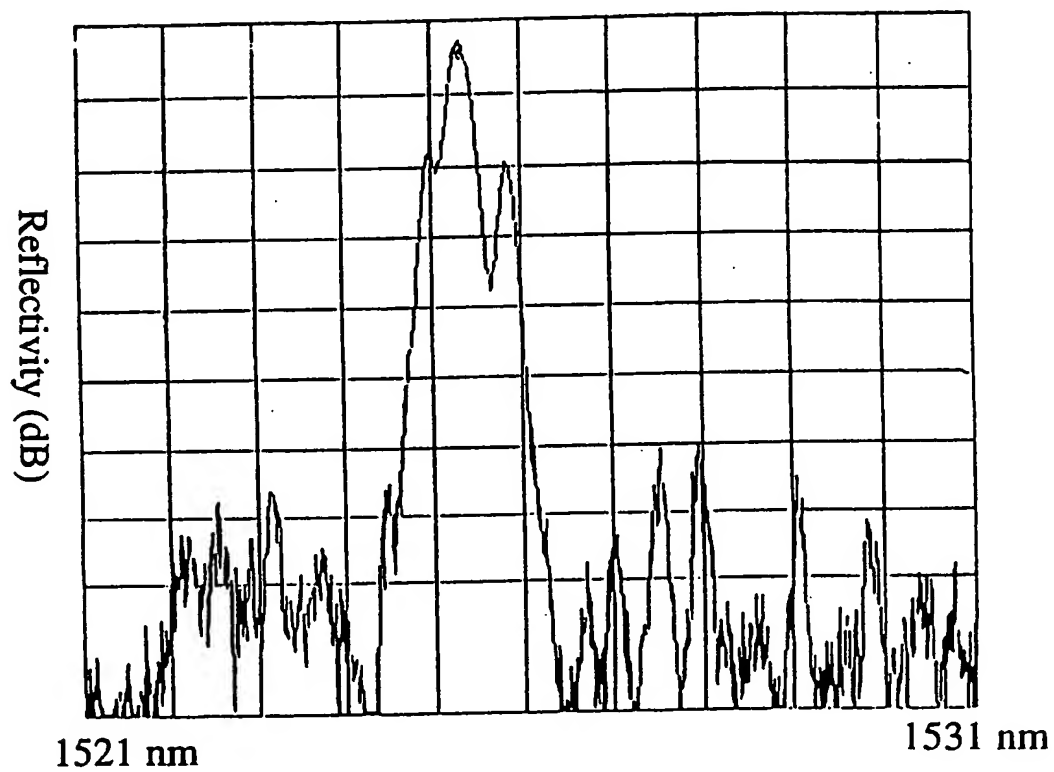
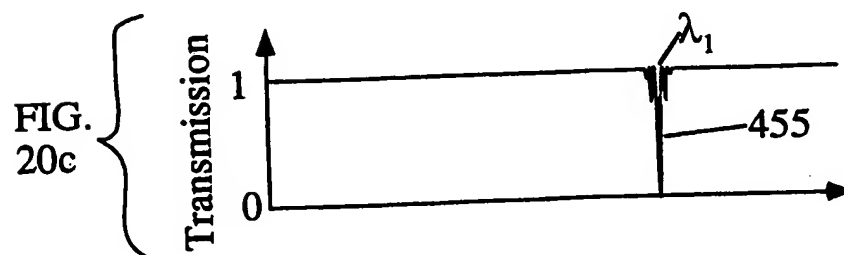
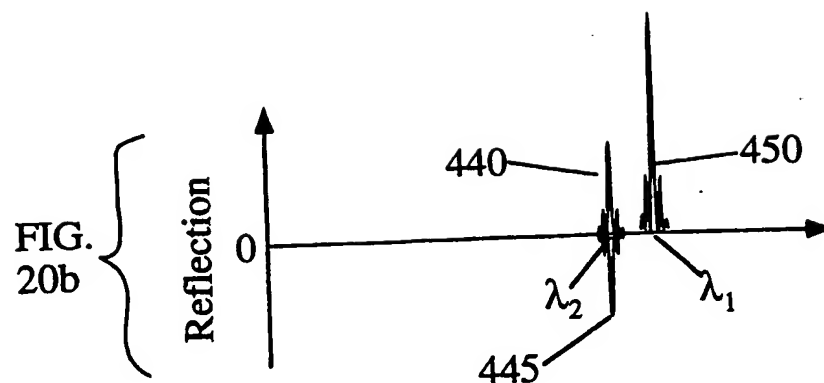
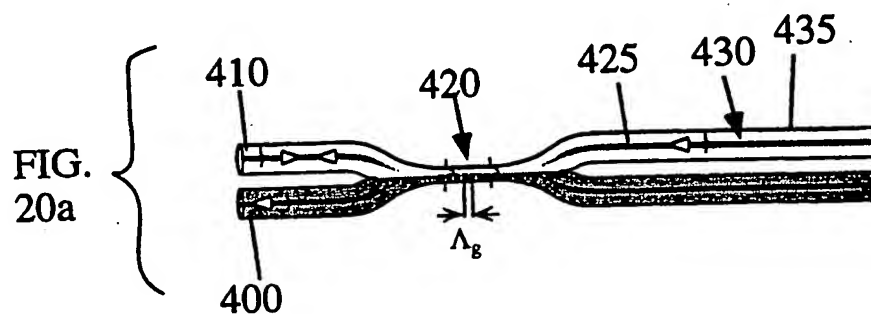


FIG. 18

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US96/13481**A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER**

IPC(6) : G02B 6/16, 6/293, 6/34

US CL : 385/24, 28, 37, 144; 359/130

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 385/15, 24, 27, 28, 30, 37, 123, 124, 141, 142, 144; 359/115, 116, 124, 127, 130

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

Please See Extra Sheet.

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 4,900,119 A (Hill et al) 13 February 1990, Figures 3 and 4, column 4, lines 25-43, column 6, line 64 through column 7, line 26.	1-8, 15-20, 42-50, 56-64
Y		67-74, 80-84, 86, 89
X	US 5,420,948 A (Byron) 30 May 1995, Figures 2-4, column 4, lines 6-52.	54, 55, 92-98
Y		67-74, 80-84, 86

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. ☐ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:		* T	later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
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* O	document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means		
* P	document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed		

Date of the actual completion of the international search

19 DECEMBER 1996

Date of mailing of the international search report

07 JAN 1997

Name and mailing address of the ISA/US
Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks
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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US96/13481

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X,P	US 5,495,548 A (Bilodeau et al) 27 February 1996, column 2, line 45 through column 4, line 40.	87, 88 89
Y,P		
X,P	US 5,506,925 A (Greene et al) 09 April 1996, column 3, lines 35-67, column 4, lines 36-52.	9-11, 13, 14, 51-53

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US96/13481

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of Item 1 of first sheet)

This international report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:

2. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:

3. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of Item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

Please See Extra Sheet.

1. ☒ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:

4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
☒ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US96/13481

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Electronic data bases consulted (Name of data base and where practicable terms used):

APS DataBase Searchedsearch terms: optic?(w)coupl?, taper?(5a)fused, asymmetric?, grating#, photosensiti?,
clad?(p)dop?**BOX II. OBSERVATIONS WHERE UNITY OF INVENTION WAS LACKING**

This ISA found multiple inventions as follows:

This application contains the following inventions or groups of inventions which are not so linked as to form a single inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1. In order for all inventions to be examined, the appropriate additional examination fees must be paid.

Group I, claim(s) 1-8, 15-17, 33-50, and 79-86, drawn to optical fiber couplers with grating(s), methods of using such optical couplers, and methods of making such optical couplers.

Group II, claim(s) 9-14, 51-53, 90, and 91, drawn to optical fibers having photosensitized claddings and methods of making photosensitized cladded optical fibers.

Group III, claim(s) 18-32, 54-78, and 92-98, drawn to wavelength sensitive optical couplers with grating(s), methods of making such wavelength sensitive couplers, and methods of using such wavelength sensitive couplers.

Group IV, claims 87-89, drawn to methods of photosensitizing optical fibers and optical fiber couplers.

The inventions listed as Groups I and II do not relate to a single inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1 because, under PCT Rule 13.2, they lack the same or corresponding special technical features for the following reasons: the common special technical feature in the claims of the Group I invention is the grating in the optical fiber coupler, whereas the claims of the Group II invention do not require the presence of a grating at all.

The inventions listed as Groups I and III do not relate to a single inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1 because, under PCT Rule 13.2, they lack the same or corresponding special technical features for the following reasons: the common special technical feature in the claims of the Group I invention is the presence of an ordinary (broadband) optical grating in the optical fiber coupler, whereas the common special technical feature in the claims of the Group III invention is the presence of a highly wavelength selective grating in the optical coupler.

The inventions listed as Groups I and IV do not relate to a single inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1 because, under PCT Rule 13.2, they lack the same or corresponding special technical features for the following reasons: the common special technical feature in the claims of the Group I invention is the grating in the optical fiber coupler, whereas the claims of the Group IV invention do not require the use of a grating at all.

The inventions listed as Groups II and III do not relate to a single inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1 because, under PCT Rule 13.2, they lack the same or corresponding special technical features for the following reasons: the common special technical feature in the claims of the Group II invention is the photosensitized cladding in an optical fiber, whereas the claims of the Group III invention do not relate at all to a photosensitized cladded optical fiber.

The inventions listed as Groups II and IV do not relate to a single inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1 because, under PCT Rule 13.2, they lack the same or corresponding special technical features for the following reasons: the common special technical feature in the claims of the Group II invention is the photosensitized cladding in an optical fiber, whereas the claims of the Group IV invention do not necessarily require a fiber cladding for the photosensitization process.

The inventions listed as Groups III and IV do not relate to a single inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1 because, under PCT Rule 13.2, they lack the same or corresponding special technical features for the following reasons: the common special technical feature in the claims of the Group III invention is the presence of a highly wavelength selective grating in the optical coupler, whereas the common special technical feature in the claims of the Group IV invention is a photosensitization process that has nothing at all to do with wavelength selectivity.

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